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Coal: Ton Up 50 Cents; Rumania: 80 Executed; Dr. Lowell Passes On

The World's Day—January 6, 1943

Washington: OPA Authorizes Coal Price Jump

Price Administrator Leon Henderson authorized an increase of approximately 50 cents a ton on Pennsylvania anthracite coal.

Butter manufacturers starting Feb. 1 must set aside 30 per cent of their monthly production for direct war requirements, including military and lend-lease. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said civilians in 1943 would have about 13 pounds of butter compared with 16 in 1942.

The 1943 food production campaign will be launched by President Roosevelt with a radiocast Jan. 12, which he recently proclaimed as Farm Mobilization Day.

Lessing J. Rosenwald has resigned as director of the War Production Board's Conservation Division because he was "not completely in accord" with a recent reorganization which placed his functions in a new War Resources Agency.

Savings of $100,000,000 during the current fiscal year ending June 30 will be realized as a result of liquidating the Work Projects Administration, the joint Congressional Economy Committee was told by George Field, Deputy WPA Commissioner.

Canned food rationing may start about the third week in February and point rationing of meat about mid-March, informed but unquotable Government sources estimate. OPA officials said no date had been set for the start of the meat-rationing program, one of the knottiest problems the agency has tackled.

The British Supply Council reported that Col. John J. Llewellin, former British Minister of Aircraft Production, had arrived in the United States to assume his duties as Resident Commissioner in Charge of Supply, and Council Chairman. Colonel Llewellin continues his membership in the British cabinet.

The United States Congress opened its 78th session with the Democratic majority "declaring its independence" from bureaucratic control over legislation by executive agencies. The Republicans, much stronger than in the last Congress, pledged full support to the war effort. Representative Joseph W. Martin, GOP House leader, said in an official statement of policy that the party would be a militant force for restoring Congressional prerogatives.

A Senate subcommittee was informed that a $550,000 RFC loan was awarded to the Gulf Distilling Corporation of Gretna, La., for grain alcohol manufacturing equipment despite the disapproval of the War Production Board.

In a move to simplify the Army's participation in the controlled materials plan of the War Production Board, the War Department consolidated its resources and production divisions. The new division will be under the direction of Brig. Gen. Hugh C. Minton.

Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, commander of the American naval forces which covered Allied troop landings in French Morocco, received the Distinguished Service Medal.

Europe: Rumanian Police Arrest 4,000 Persons

Arrest of 4,000 persons and execution of 80 by Rumanian police is reported to have followed uncovering of an Iron Guard plot against Marshal Ion Ontonescu, Rumanian Chief of State.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has just completed a morale-booster tour of Sicily, apparently designed to disprove reports that British and American air raids have shaken Italian morale.

Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, arriving in Bagdad, Iraq, after an unexplained mission to Russia, declined to comment on his activities as he left by air for Cairo. The former United States Secretary of War is Minister to New Zealand.

Britain has adopted an attitude of "watchful waiting" on the subject of Argentina's continued relations with Axis countries, according to diplomatic circles in London.

New England: A. Lawrence Lowell Passes On

A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University, who passed on in Boston today, became the 24th head of this oldest American college of higher learning in 1909, serving until 1933. [Page 4.]

Milk distribution savings, by concentrating collections for shipments and reducing number of collection stations, being studied today for immediate operation in New England markets. [Page 2.]

Greater Boston United War Fund announces first of advance gifts of $500 or over from individuals in its goal of $7,800,000. [Page 2.]

Businessmen are warned to keep the spirit of private enterprise going by maintaining their trade associations and affiliations for the duration, by Prof. William G. Sutcliffe, Dean of the Business School of Boston University. [Page 5.]

National: 29 Anthracite Corporations Indicted

A Federal grand jury in New York indicted 29 anthracite corporations and 26 of their officers or employees on charges of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act by fixing anthracite prices.

At St. Louis, a 15-minute test flight of the Curtis Caravan, especially designed as a cargo carrier for the United States Army Air Forces, was reported successful.

"Freezing" of 313,000 Cuyahoga County workers in their present jobs was ordered by the Cleveland area labor-management committee of the War Manpower Commission.

Africa: General Giraud Arrives in Dakar by Plane

Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, High Commissioner in French North and West Africa, is now in Dakar, arriving yesterday by plane. [Page 7.]

Gov. Gen. Pierre Boisson of French North and West Africa, said at Dakar he considered an agreement with Gen. Charles de Gaulle "most desirable," but that the problem should be handled "in its entirety" by Gen. Henri Honore Giraud. [Page 7.]

Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Chief of American forces in French Morocco, paid a courtesy call on Gen. Luis Orgaza, High Commissioner of the Spanish zone in Morocco. He is reported to have "reiterated the guarantees recently offered to Spain by the President of the North American nation."

Far East: Japan's Envoy to Thailand Recalled

Recall of Japanese Ambassador to Thailand is regarded as evidence that he has failed to secure Thai support. The Allied bombing attack on Bangkok may have contributed to Thai distaste for being drawn into the Japanese orbit, it was said.

Turkish editors, invited by the Indian Government to visit India, have accepted, and will leave Ankara on Friday.

A one-day strike of nearly 100 Indian daily and weekly newspapers was in effect Jan. 6. The action was in protest again censorship of events during the non-co-operation campaign of last August.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 5:56 p. m., ends at 7:43 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 5:57 p. m., ends at 7:43 a. m.

All Pleasure Driving Banned On East Coast

Cancellation of rations set as penalty for any failure to comply with order from OPA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today outlawed all pleasure driving by holders of "A," "B" and "C" gasoline ration cards on the Atlantic seaboard and prescribed the cancellation of gasoline rations as the penalty for failure to comply and warned that more serious measures would come if the situation worsened.

The order is effective as of noon, eastern war time, tomorrow, Jan. 7.

"The presence of passenger cars at any gathering for purposes of sport or amusement will be taken as prima facie evidence that gasoline rations and tires are being dissipated needlessly and illegally," OPA said. "The ban on pleasure driving will also apply to driving to purely social engagements."

Simultaneously, OPA declared fuel oil heating rations of all buildings except those used for residential purposes in the East would be "cut substantially within the next 24 hours."

Release of a portion of the emergency supplies of kerosene which major oil companies are required by the Government to maintain, was sought today by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Conservator. "The situation would be greatly improved if such action is taken," Colonel Sullivan declared.

He is also starting a move to have kerosene supplies distributed more evenly both as to peddlers and as to districts. "It is unfair," he said, "that some peddlers have been able to supply their customers with 80 per cent of their normal amount of oil, while others have been unable to furnish more than 40 or 50 per cent."

The Boston Traffic Commission shut down its offices at 134 North Street at 12:15 p. m. today because of lack of heat. All but one of the 30 employees went home. That one is an Inspector who will go to the Atkinson Street shop in the South End where he will continue as a trouble shooter for eight hours, and then be replaced.

According to John J. Twomey, Superintendent of the City Printing Department, on North Street, and heated from the same source as the Traffic Commission, they were nursing their small supply of oil, and expected to remain open.

Police Station No. 1, and the Administrative Offices of the Tunnel Commission are in the same buildings, but will remain open.

Key men in the currently critical New England oil situation engaged in a virtual exodus to Washington today, in the effort to get desperately needed action. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston; Kenneth B. Backman, regional chief of the Office of Price Administration; Eldon C. Shoup, regional Rationing Administrator, and Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Director of the Independent Oil Men's Association, were among those in the Capital.

Those who were left continued a valiant and losing struggle to get a livable degree of heat into New England homes, with J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, declaring that "a considerable number of houses and

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Germans Retreating in Caucasus; U. S. Bombers Sink 9 Japanese Ships; Congress Split on Much Except War

Stiff test for New Deal comes from opposition of Southern bloc and Republican strength.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The Seventy-eighth Congress, which will wage war and may write the peace of the greatest struggle in history, met today, re-elected Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas Speaker of the House by a significantly scant margin of 11 votes, and got ready for what promises to be a tumultuous session.

Speaker Rayburn told a cheering House that when victory at war is won "this time there must be no stopping until the vandalism and paganism of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo are wiped from the face of the world."

The Congress will be the most evenly balanced, most independent, most Republican and most conservative Congress in the history of the New Deal. Because of its key position there is world interest in the composition, make-up and mood of the new American Legislature.

First thing to note is that the New Deal is in a minority in Congress. Theoretically, it controls the Government, actually it controls only the Executive and exists by sufferance as a nominal ally of an uneasy coalition with conservative southern Democrats who treat it with thinly disguised dislike that is less and less concealed. The Southern Democrats will take the major committee posts with few exceptions and have their hands on the legislative strings.

They will accept such New Deal reforms that Mr. Roosevelt proposes as seems good to them, reject the rest. It will take all the tact, skill, and good humor of one of the most adept political manipulators who ever sat in the White House to control this diverse team. Obviously, he must appease the conservative Democratic wing and this process has already begun with the sacrifice of Leon Henderson.

Lessons of the Election

With an election reverse behind the Democrats and the thought of a new election ahead, party members are customarily more interested in their own re-election than that of their party, and majority party discipline will be a matter of making members believe that their best interest is in supporting certain restricted, basic matters in the coalition.

For the first time since Mr. Roosevelt came to office the Republicans are in a position to influence legislation, and in one sense, in the House at least, they are in a majority.

The next two years will be, in large measure, a testing ground for Republicans. In a political sense the Republicans are sitting pretty. In the House they all but control, but they do not have to share responsibility. If they maintain party discipline, which is generally easier for a minority party, they will actually have a larger segment of House votes than the Southern Democratic wing or the New Deal wing.

G. O. P. in Strong Position

The House lineup—on paper is—222 Democrats, 208 Republicans, 4 seats of independents and 1 vacancy. The real situation is different from this nominal paper

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Russian advance being accelerated — Allies still hold control of South Pacific.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While the Russians claim that the Germans at the south end of the line in the Caucasus are in full retreat, attention has been turned momentarily to the South Pacific where forces under General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey are continuing their relentless pressure against the Japanese.

General MacArthur's heavy bombers came upon a squadron of cargo vessels, with some naval protection, near Rabaul, Japanese base on New Britain. The vessels appeared to be intended to provision the Japanese force on New Guinea. The communiqué states that nine of the ships were destroyed, while a tenth probably was destroyed, involving a loss to the Japanese of some 50,000 tons of shipping.

General MacArthur's announcement gives point to Australian reports of a large Japanese fleet being assembled north of the Commonwealth—statements which were in some quarters set down as part of the propaganda now being carried on in Australia for a definite offensive in the Pacific.

Acceptance by Australian labor and by the interstate conference of Prime Minister Curtin's move for permission to use the militia for overseas service in certain cases has been accompanied by a strong campaign for heavier attacks against the Japanese.

However, the setback to the Japanese, following closely upon the heading off of a squadron of 10 Japanese destroyers attempting to provision the force on Guadalcanal, indicates that the Pacific situation is under control. While the more spectacular attacks on shipping are in process, General MacArthur's airmen maintain an unceasing barrage of air attacks on Japanese bases. Yesterday's raids took in Salamaua, Lae, and Medang on New Guinea, the Gasmata airdrome on New Britain, and Timor Island farther to the west.

In Russia, the rapidity with which the Russians have seized Nalchik in the Caucasus and Tsimlyansk on the Don not much more than 100 miles from Rostov, with several other towns, seems to afford some evidence that the Germans at last may be in retreat. If that is so, the retreat must be rapid, for the extended salients on the Don and in the Caucasus leave them open to flank attack on both sides.

The fact that the Russians in a single day pushed ahead from Mozdok to the railway junction of Prokhladnenski, a 15-mile drive through mountainous country that took the Germans several weeks to traverse in the reverse direction last fall, seems to prove that the definite retreat is on the way.

It appears that the whole Province of North Oselia, with Ordzhonikidze, gateway to the passes across the Caucasus, are now free of Germans, and the prospects of obtaining Caucasus oil are melting rapidly away.

In North Africa, rains still make any large-scale fighting difficult for the moment. Political complications between the French appear to be another cause of delay. General Eisenhower is making use of the interval to reorganize his forces, Gen. Mark W. Clark having been placed in command of the newly organized United States Fifth Army.

Tunisia Nazis Lack Mobility To Strike Far

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6—The situation in Tunisia today seems baffling unless one or two basic facts are understood.

Owing to their local air superiority and to their short line of communication over the sea with Sicily and Sardinia, the Germans have been able to build up their strength faster than Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lieut. Gen. Kenneth Anderson.

But I think it is fair to assume that the bulk of their reinforcements has come by air and not by sea.

Now air cannot transport heavy vehicles. It can only transport very light ones. We therefore can assume that the Germans defending Tunis and Bizerte are extremely immobile. They can hold positions and make short counterstrokes, but they have no long-range mobility.

Time Gainer

All they can do is gain time for their master so he can strengthen the defensive arrangements of Italy and southern France and deprive our shipping for a little longer of the use of the short sea route to India and the East by the Mediterranean. In this way he can impress on Spain that there is plenty of fight in the Axis forces still in North Africa.

In this role, Gen. Walther Nehring's Nazi force in Tunisia is very valuable to the Axis, but the future is dark for him. The approach of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel will bring him help. However, the arrival of Montgomery will help Generals Eisenhower and Anderson much more; and, what is more important, it eventually will bring within the Allied lines airdromes from which German fighters can be engaged on equal terms.

Airdromes are the clue, and it will be interesting to see whether the constructional engineers with the British First Army can make some efficient landing grounds between Bone and Bizerte before Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has captured others within 100 miles of Tunis.

Nazi Airdromes

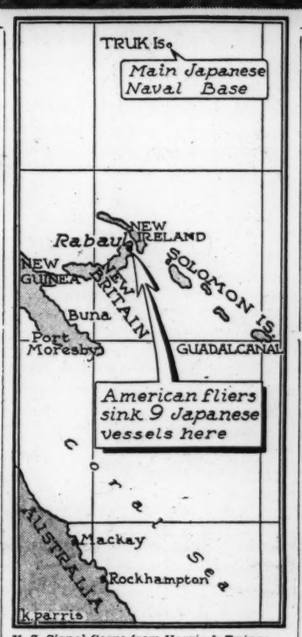
Within the defensive belt held by the Germans covering Bizerte and Tunis, there are two—if not more—good airdromes from which German fighter planes can operate over the assaulting lines. There also is a number of suitable airdromes in Sicily and Sardinia for bombers and long-range fighters.

The Anglo-American force has an airdrome—perhaps several—in and around Bone, which is about 100 miles west of Bizerte. This is too distant from our forward troops to give the Allied fighter plane sufficient "fighting time" over its target before a shortage of fuel compels its pilot to think of his return journey.

I am, of course, referring to the single-seater fighter, which alone can be a match for the single-seater hostile fighter which will go to meet it from the near-by airdromes within the German defences.

The obvious answer is to construct more landing grounds between Bone and Bizerte. But the intervening country is mountainous and the weather has been extremely bad for construction work. This has made the task of building airdromes very slow. The result has been that troops which were sent forward hurriedly from Bone have been unable to get beyond their first advanced position and have, indeed, in some cases had to go back some way behind their high-water mark.

In my view, the tide cannot flood again until the air situation in regard to fighters has veered in our favor as the result of more airdrome construction.



U. S. Signal Corps from Harris & Ewing: By a Staff Artist

U. S. Bomber and Goal

Upper: An American Flying Fortress flies over a Japanese-held island in the northern Solomons after dropping a load of bombs on the enemy. Smoke rises from an active volcano in the center foreground. Lower: Scene of the sinking of nine Japanese ships by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers is shown to be within reach of the Japanese main base at Truk Island.

German Stand At Don Due To Rail Control

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 — The main center of interest on the Russian front is a small pocket roughly 65 miles wide and 45 deep In one corner this pocket is 110 miles northeast of Rostov.

The non-surrender of the trapped German divisions at Stalingrad separates the railways running west and southwest from Stalingrad from the general railway system, though they are usable for entraining troops and equipment from the highways.

From the point of view of railway communications, the Germans have a decided advantage, because they are able to supply troops on the left corner of the pocket by way of a thick mesh of railways connecting with Voroshilovgrad and Rostov.

The Russians have not yet progressed very far down the line south of Millerovo.

The Germans moreover have good railway communications for sending troops to the area of the right side of the pocket.

Rail Factor Vital

Despite the high development of road transport the railways continue to play a vital part even in the seasons of good weather. The fall of one of the tightest enemy strongholds, Velikie Luki, followed the severance of its rail links with Germany.

Rzhev, too, would fall if it were not for the heavy German attacks west of the city whereby the Soviets are not yet able to concentrate decisive forces for an assault.

If the Russians had uninterrupted

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Lack of Unity Among Nations Paved Way for Nazi Aggression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Had the United Nations been united on Sept. 1, 1939, as they are now, Germany could not have undertaken the aggressions which have cost millions of lives and the subjugation of most of Europe, the Office of War Information declared today in releasing figures comparing the war potential of all the Axis Powers at the time of the attack on Poland with the combined might of the anti-Axis allies.

The following comparative data on war strength were cited:

1. Trained manpower in the armies and reserves of the United Nations was more than double that of the Axis: 34,918,350 men against 16,950,000.

2. The sea strength also was almost twice as great on the side of the defenders as on the side of the Axis: 1,167 warships of the five principal categories, against 621. These figures include only the principal navies.

3. Germany, Italy and Japan could muster only 7,900 first line fighting planes, against 13,175 that might have been marshaled against them. The Axis Powers were at a similar disadvantage in the matter of tanks.

Counted on Disunity

"If Germany, in the face of this, undertook to master the whole world, it was because German strategists were able to count on the disunity of the freedom-loving nations," the O. W. I. declared. "Germany's scheme, which came tragically near to success, was to overcome one nation at a time, while proffering assurances of immunity to other nations that were already marked down in the Nazi schedule to be slaughtered in their turn."

This summary, of course, does not take into consideration such factors as the quality of strength of the opposing forces, the effectiveness of their disposal and general morale of the anti-Axis forces. However, it is pointed out that had the United Nations been united then as they are today, their morale undoubtedly would have been higher and Germany might have had to alter its "divide-and-conquer" policy.

Allies Again Blocked

"Czechoslovakia, which has been Germany's first victim after the forcible annexation of Austria, had been disposed of by treachery before the actual hostilities began," the O. W. I. report said. "Poland was the next victim, for although both Britain and France declared war when Poland was attacked, they were unable for geographical reasons to bring any effective aid.

"In the West, the Germans began by conquering Norway and Denmark, which were small countries without any considerable army. Geography again helped to prevent the arrival of sufficient help from their allies.

"In May, 1940, seven months after the war began, the Nazis were ready for their boldest stroke, the frontal attack on the Western Powers. They had, by the conquest of Poland, eliminated all danger of having to fight on two fronts, and were able to concentrate the whole of their might against the now inferior forces of the Allies. Belgium and the Netherlands,

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Hunt Heads State Senate, King Speaker of the House

Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro and Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis were chosen Senate President and Speaker of the House, respectively, today in Republican caucuses, as members of the Republican-controlled Massachusetts General Court gathered for its first regular wartime session since 1918.

With caucus nominations tantamount to election, the 153d session of the State's Legislature opened with the usual dignified ceremonies, although shorn of much of the fanfare and panoply of peacetime openings on Beacon Hill.

Shortly after 11 a. m., Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill, and members of the Executive Council, led by Sergeant-at-Arms Charles O. Holt, attired in morning coat and silk hat, left the Executive Offices and went to the Senate Chamber where the Governor administered the oath to 38 Senators present. Only Senator Chester H. Dolan (D) of Boston, a lieutenant now in the Army Air Force in Africa, and Senator Donald A. MacDonald (R) of West Springfield were absent.

The Chief Executive then proceeded to the House Chamber where members of that body were sworn in.

In pre-convening caucuses, the Democrats chose Michael J. Neville of Cambridge as their floor leader in the House. Choice of a Democratic Senate floor leader was William E. Nolen of Holyoke.

Senator Hunt who was later formally elected, 27 to 9, indicated his intention of appointing Senator Joseph F. Francis of Fairhaven as Republican floor leader for the Upper House. Representative Frederick B. Willis of Saugus was regarded as in line for floor leadership in the Lower House.

More Taxes Intimated

In his inaugural address, Senate President Hunt warned that loss of revenue from many usual sources may result in the placing of further burdens on some of the State's present sources.

"In time of war," he said, "all our resources are expendable. To make them available for this purpose, we must conserve them on the home front."

Senator Hunt said that the strict economy necessary must not be at the expense of the aged and others whose cares the State has assumed. He stressed the need for prompt

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

New Britain:

9 Japanese Ships Destroyed at Rabaul

Heavy bombers of the Allied air forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command have again attacked massed enemy shipping in Rabaul harbor, destroying eight

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Milk-Marketing Economies Planned for New England

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A program for concentrating milk collections for shipments from the farm to the city which will reduce by one half the number of stations usually required for such shipments and thus save millions of dollars in trucking costs to be passed along to farmers and consumers is being studied for immediate operation in the New England markets, Samuel W. Tator, Greater Boston Milk Administrator, announced today.

The plan will manage under a wartime economy to put into effect savings in distribution that experts in the milk industry have advised during many peacetime years to make milk cheaper for consumers while at the same time increasing the profits of farmers. In Vermont alone, Mr. Tator remarked today, "the new plan of wartime distribution will reduce truck driving by 10,000 miles a day."

Throughout New England, the Milk Administrator predicted a 30 to 40 per cent saving in gasoline and truck tire use. And this is only the beginning, he said, of distribution economies which will soon be instituted under the legal powers of his office on the city end of distribution, where seven trucks can be found delivering seven quarts of milk on almost any street each morning.

The Tator program follows in outline the mass distribution theory for the milk industry proposed through the columns of The Christian Science Monitor three years ago by Harold M. Davis, former member of the New Hampshire Minimum Wage Commission, and now Manager of the Methods Department of the Nashua Coated Paper Company. At that time, Mr. Davis said it was possible through transportation economies to save the farmers of New Hampshire alone more than $300,000,000 in waste mileage.

Concentration of country-processed milk in fewer stations for shipment to the cities is expected by Mr. Tator to enable most of the milk to be shipped by railroad tank cars rather than by highway transports, thus saving gasoline, tires, and manpower. This is Mr. Tator's alternative to ordering higher prices to consumers in order to allow the farmers much needed price increases.

The Administrator estimated that savings which could be effected in city handling of milk alone would allow an increase in prices to farmers without any substantial changes in consumer prices. Meanwhile, on the country end, heavy investments are seen in poor trucks rather than a moderate investment in a few good trucks.

And many trucks run up a big daily mileage in milk collections from the farmers which are going to be reduced to a few trucks covering less territory. Many other factors enter into the economy picture which Mr. Tator believed must be carried over into the post-war system of handling milk to keep farmers in business.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to mid-night of Jan. 5
2,000 gallons	754½
1,500 gallons	565¾
1,000 gallons	377
500 gallons	188½

Council Approves McCarthy Post

Appointment of Gerald F. McCarthy as State Police Detective was approved today by the Governor's Executive Council. Request for the appointment was made by John F. Stokes, Acting Commissioner of Public Safety, and was recommended by Ulysses J. Lupien, State Civil Service Commissioner.

The Council fixed the salary of Charles W. Greenough, recently reappointed State Budget Commissioner, at $6,500 yearly.

Also approved was the renewal of a lease of quarters at 40 Court Street, occupied by the Department of Corporations and Taxation, from Gerald D. and Reginald Boardman for three years at $4,299.89 a month.

S. S. PIERCE CO.

A STATEMENT ABOUT DELIVERIES

We regret that, owing to shortage of manpower and government restrictions on deliveries, we can make

NO DELIVERIES

for the present except to our regular delivery customers.

Our regular delivery customers are kindly requested not to place orders for delivery oftener than once a week.

S. S. PIERCE CO.

62ND ANNUAL Sale

8.95 to 16.95 women's shoes
5.95 to 12.95
Including discontinued styles of ARNOLD AUTHENTICS and PLASTICS

★

3.75 to 5.95 children's shoes....2.95 to 4.95
5.95 to 6.95 girls' shoes.....3.95 to 4.95

★

5.75 to 8.95 budget shoes
3.95 to 7.45

★

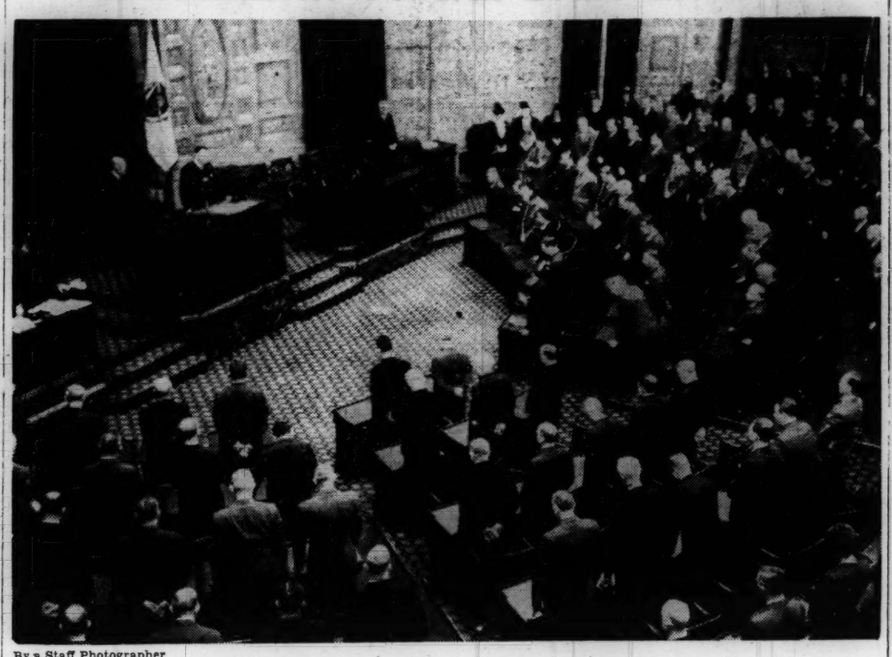
8.95 to 13.95 men's shoes
6.95 to 12.55
10% OFF all EDWIN CLAPP SHOES

Also Handbag Savings

★

Thayer McNeil
47 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
and Wellesley Square

Massachusetts General Court Convenes



By a Staff Photographer

State Legislature Formally Opens 153d Session

At the State House this morning, in ceremonies attending the gathering of the Massachusetts General Court for its first regular wartime session since 1918, Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro and Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis were chosen Senate President and Speaker of the House respectively.

Baldwin Plans For Speed In All War Calls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6—Raymond E. Baldwin, inaugurated today for the second time as Governor of Connecticut, proposes that the General Assembly share with the Chief Executive the responsibility for meeting war emergencies as they arise, and that "times demand speedy, effective action."

In his inaugural message Governor Baldwin said to the Legislators: "I want the benefit of your help in sharing with me the responsibility for such measures as we may find necessary to make Connecticut's part in the war effort more vigorous and effective."

Governor Baldwin served notice that the Assembly could expect to be called into special session at any time during his two-year term when war emergencies might make new legislation necessary.

The Governor, who served a two-year term in 1939-40, lost the next election to Robert A. Hurley, Democrat, and then defeated Mr. Hurley in 1942, addressed a Legislature firmly in the control of his own Republican Party. Both House and Senate are overwhelmingly Republican.

"The people by their ballots have expressed their opinion on the past conduct of their affairs," said Governor Baldwin in his message, "and they have spoken more than their disapproval, for they have said to all of us here, 'Now, let's see what you can do.'"

Much of the Governor's message was given to consideration of wartime organization of the State government. He proposed legislation to strengthen the State Defense Council, and asked the legislators for authority to appoint an "over-all War Council" to co-ordinate the war activities of the various State departments. The problem of labor supply to factories and farms would be a major job for this War Council, as the Governor outlined its functions.

One of the developments of the Hurley Administration in which the Democrats have taken great pride was a "no-strike" compact, signed in Governor Hurley's office by representatives of managment and labor, and scrupulously respected. Governor Baldwin asked authority to renew this compact. He asked for labor, also, more liberal awards for injuries sustained on the job and increased benefits during periods of unemployment.

New Income-Tax Quarters Scheduled for 141 Milk St.

Federal income tax returns due March 15, are expected to be handled in new quarters of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, after additional space has been taken on the street floor of the Oliver Building, 141 Milk Street, about Feb. 1, it was disclosed today. At present the Bureau occupies an entire floor of the Federal Building, and elevators are taxed to move the crowds to and from the eighth floor during rush periods. It is expected that eventually the entire Bureau will remove to the Milk Street address.

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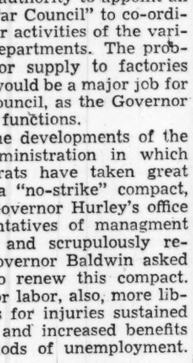

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Labor Men to Settle Disputes Is an Innovation of the NWPB

An altogether new type of machinery for settling labor disputes has been developed in New England by the National War Production Board. The novelty consists of the government employing labor men to work out labor difficulties.

In the past three months the War Production Board has built up here in Boston the largest regional organization of mediators at present in New England. It is headed by Gail E. Smith of Lynn, a former C. I. O. union official, and by Harry A. Russell of Boston, a former A. F. of L. union officer. They have a staff of 10 field workers, and expect to add two more.

Mr. Smith takes the disputes that arise within the Congress of Industrial Organizations and Mr. Russell the troubles in the American Federation of Labor. Most of these problems concern working conditions, hours, etc. Matters relating to wages are referred to the National War Labor Board. Questions regarding labor supply are turned over to the War Manpower Commission.

An Instance

Here is an instance of how the new regional Labor Production Division is working, as related today by Mr. Smith:

"Six truckloads of essential materials for submarines bound for the submarine base at Portsmouth, N. H., did not show up one day last week. The six truck drivers happened to be all "taken sick" at the same time, and did not start out that morning.

"This was brought to our attention by Navy officers. Mr. Russell of the A. F. of L. at once telephoned the business agent of the teamsters' union, an A. F. of L. affiliate. At 2:30 that afternoon the business agent and a representative of the employers were brought together here for conference. The disagreement was cleared up.

"At 4 p. m. six truck drivers suddenly became well and their trucks were speeding toward the submarine base."

More than 100 cases have been handled since the Division began keeping its log in mid-October. There were 42 in November and 52 in December.

Enjoy Trust

"We feel we enjoy the trust of labor organizations and that they will be confident that in our association with them their interests and the interests of the government and its people will be closely and carefully related," continued Mr. Smith.

"Though we are in no sense management representatives, as another department of this division functions in that capacity, yet in numerous instances we have been approached by management with requests for assistance in problems similar to those confronting labor organizations in their plants. We feel we have rendered management valuable assistance in practically all such cases, while at the same time preserving our labor relationship status.

"We have no power to command anybody to do anything," Mr. Smith added. "Our field is advice and consultation.

"We will protect the interests of labor in relation to the war production program, taking care that our activities at all times are in accord with policies that govern all-out production."

Hunt Heads the State Senate

Continued from Page 1

and decisive action by the Legislature.

"Our citizens demand that all work, including legislation, be done promptly yet carefully, he declared.

"We must remember, however, that our fight is to maintain our democratic form of government and to make it possible for other nations to enjoy the same benefits. The same careful study and open discussion that has made the Massachusetts General Court the greatest deliberative body in the world must surround each piece of legislation."

Chairmen of Committees

New chairman for 17 of the 28 joint standing committees of the State Legislature were announced today, following the opening ceremonies. Two chairmen for standing committees of the Senate also were named. All joint chairmen were Republican Senators. Senator Hunt will serve as chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules. Senator Harris S. Richardson of Winchester heads the important Senate Ways and Means Committee.

Among the new joint-committee chairmen are: Judiciary, John D. Mackay, Quincy; Labor and Industries, Charles W. Olson, Ashland; Banks and Banking, James A. Gunn, Montague; Education, Edward M. Rowe, Cambridge; Civil Service, Sumner G. Whittier, Everett; Conservation, Everett W. Stone, Worcester; Constitutional Law, Richard S. Bowers, Brookline; Election Laws, J. Frank Hughes, Danvers; Insurance, Benjamin B. Priest, Haverhill; Military Affairs, Ralph V. Clampett, Springfield; Public Welfare, Joseph F. Mongminy, Lowell; State Administration, Cornelius F. Haley, Rowley; Taxation, Donald W. Nicholson, Wareham; Transportation, Arthur W. Coolidge, Reading and Pension, Richard I. Furbush, Waltham.

House Members Qualify

In the House, 236 of the 240 elected members had qualified today. Rudolph F. King of Millis was elected Speaker by 139 votes, with Michael J. Neville (D) of Cambridge getting 92, who then became minority floor leader.

Lawrence R. Grove of Boston was re-elected Clerk of the House and Charles O. Holt of Medford was re-elected sergeant at arms. Both votes were by acclamation. The Rev. Howard P. Horn of Millis was named House Chaplain for this session.

In the Senate Irving N. Hayden of Quincy was again elected Clerk, and Mr. Holt, serving both branches, was re-elected also. The Rev. W. Harold Deacon of Cambridge was named Senate Chaplain.

Mr. Hayden named Thomas Chadwick of Lowell as Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

Fuel Problem Steps Urged

Speaker of the House King in his inaugural speech said the present duty of the House "is to get immediately to the business we were elected to perform, to perform it as quickly as possible, consistent with the rights of our citizens to be heard on bills before us, and then to prorogue."

Pledging unity, the minority leader of the House, Representative Neville, said: "We shall cooperate to make the present session of the Legislature one of speed in conformity with the public needs. The Democratic minority, however, will be a rugged one, with the public interest always in mind."

Representative Neville urged legislative steps be taken immediately to cope with the fuel problem.

Both Houses agreed jointly to advance the last hour for filing bills in this session up to Friday, Jan. 15, at 4:15 p. m., instead of Jan. 16, due to the Governor's request that the State House remain closed on Saturdays to conserve fuel.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold this afternoon and tonight. Diminishing winds becoming gentle tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island: Continued cold tonight.

Vermont: Continued cold tonight. Snow beginning in south portions late tonight or early Thursday forenoon.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Continued cold tonight. Snow beginning west of the Connecticut River late tonight or early Thursday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed until sunset tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:10 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Thursday, 12:27 a. m.; height 11.8 feet.

Advance Gifts To United Fund Up From 1942

Individual subscriptions to the 1943 Greater Boston United War Fund already have started to pour into headquarters, and Fund officials, in acknowledging these advance gifts, added that they showed a decided increase over gifts from the same sources last year.

Active solicitation is now being carried on in the Special Gifts Division. The Industry and Finance group will open its drive on Jan. 14, and the Public Service and Consumer divisions on Jan. 18 The general campaign throughout the 49 cities and towns of Greater Boston will start on Jan. 21.

At noon today, the Educational Division held its annual "Dutch Treat" luncheon at the University Club, marking the opening of the intensive two-weeks educational program preliminary to the general campaign. Dr. Martha Isabel Boger Shattuck of Portsmouth, N. H., who served as an active physician at Pearl Harbor, told of her experiences during the Japanese raid. Mrs. John A. Moir, Chairman of the Educational Division, presided.

Meanwhile, in compliance with an executive request from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for the establishment of a State-wide program to care for the children of mothers working in war plants, the Fund announced last night that it has extended the hours of its day nurseries to meet such war conditions.

All War Fund day nurseries now are registered with the Committee on the Care of Children of Working Mothers, organized by the Boston Committee on Public Safety. This Committee, headed by Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, has the guidance of the Boston Council of Social Agencies and the full cooperation of Community Fund child-guidance leaders and nursery-school teachers.

In Newton, the War Fund drive was launched with a dinner at the Brae Burn Country Club last night, sponsored by the Advance Gift Division. Dr. Herbert J. Gezork, Assistant Professor of Biblical History at Wellesley College, was the chief speaker. Neil Leonard, Chairman of the Newton campaign organization, and Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman of the Greater Boston Fund, also spoke.

Because of the curtailment of newsprint and the shortage of clerical help, Fund officials announced today that only gifts of $500 or over will be published. Subscriptions by individuals announced today include:

$10,000—Mr. and Mrs. Neal Rantoul.
$7,500—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams.
$5,405—Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby.
$5,000—Mr. and Mrs. John F. Moors.
$4,187—Mr. and Mrs. G. Peabody Gardner.
$4,000—Charles Jackson.
$3,000—Mrs. John S. Curtis; Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Curtis; Prof. James R. Jewett.
$2,500—Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Gardiner.
$1,750—Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Dodge.
$1,500—John R. Macomber.
$1,250—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Mills.
$1,000—Commander and Mrs. Roger F. Cutler.
$850—Mr. and Mrs. Allyn B. McIntire.

Northeast Planes From Boston Add To Maine Service

An additional flight from Boston to Portland and Bangor, Maine, has been established by Northeast Airlines with the joint approval of the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Air Transport Command of the Army Air Forces, according to Samuel J. Solomon, President of the airline.

The new schedules add 416 miles daily to the average mileage flown by Northeast's planes, Mr. Solomon said. It also permits adjustments of schedules in connection with other flights, eliminating unsatisfactory layovers at Bangor.

Two daily services are now provided by Northeast between Boston and Presque Isle, Maine, and one daily service is flown to Moncton, N. B. All flights serve Bangor, and some serve the intermediate points of Portland, Augusta, and Houlton, Maine.

Aroostook County flights leave Boston at 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., with return flights from Presque Isle arriving in Boston at 5:02 p. m. and 12:35 a. m.

Moncton service leaves Boston at 1:05 p. m., with connections available at Moncton to Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland points. Return service from the Maritimes provides for arrival in Boston at 8:55 p. m. daily.

Northeast also announced the suspension for the duration of service between Boston, Barre-Montpelier, Burlington, Vt., and Montreal. Passenger service was suspended on the line July 1, 1942, and up to the present mail service only had been flown by a single-engined plane. Burlington and Montreal are served by air from New York.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "Old Embroideries" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

War Fund Luncheon Ushers

R. J. Keller

Education Division Meets Today

Ushering at the annual luncheon of the Educational Division, Greater Boston United War Fund, at the University Club this noon, left to right: Mary Elizabeth Clarke, Brookline; Dorothy Rackermann, Boston, President of Junior League, and Jane Megrew, Milton.

Buccigross Pleads Not Guilty In Cocoanut Grove Case

Capt. Joseph A. Buccigross of the Warren Avenue Police Station, indicted with nine others in the Grand Jury probe of the Cocoanut Grove disaster, but not arraigned with the others, today appeared in the Superior Criminal Court before Judge Frank J. Donahue and pleaded "not guilty" to an indictment charging him in two counts with neglect of his duty as a public official.

The first count charges that he did "willfully and corruptly fail, neglect, omit, and refuse to enforce the law of the Commonwealth requiring the remedying of any conditions found to exist in or about any building or other premises in respect to fires, and the prevention of fire and fire hazards in certain buildings in said Boston, to wit: the Cocoanut Grove, so called."

The second count of the indictment, with the same preamble as the first, charges that he did "willfully and corruptly fail, neglect, omit, and refuse to enforce the law of the Commonwealth requiring the removal from floors, halls, and stairways of obstacles which might interfere with the means of access or exit or with the operations of the Fire Department in case of fire, in certain buildings in said Boston, to wit: the Cocoanut Grove so called."

He is represented by Attorneys Joseph A. Scolponetti and James M. Graham. Mr. Scolponetti was in Court.

After the plea of "not guilty" had been received, Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle announced that Captain Buccigross was already on bail of $1,000.

All Pleasure Driving Banned

Continued from Page 1

apartments will shortly be untenantable."

Boston English High School dismissed its 2,400 pupils this morning when the school's boilers ran out of fuel oil, and plans were at once begun for immediate conversion of the school's heating plant to coal. Colonel Sullivan announced that the conversion had just now become possible as the necessary permission came through from WPB for securing grates, stokers, etc.

Superintendent of Construction James J. Mahar said that English High would reopen tomorrow and classes be held continuously throughout the conversion operations, one boiler at a time being changed over. Until storage space can be arranged in the basement, coal will be dumped in the school yard.

WPB orders also make possible the immediate conversion of the Patrick T. Campbell School, Roxbury; the Louis Prang School, also in Roxbury, and the Moss Hill Road School, Jamaica Plain. Only two other schools in Boston's system remain to be converted, the Robert Gould Shaw School and the South Boston High School.

Continual Calls

The Boston police stations reported they were receiving continual calls from private individuals asking where they could obtain range oil, of which suppliers have practically none at the moment. The police, as a result, have now made a survey and have listed the few distributing stations where small amounts of kerosene may be obtained. One such oil company reported this morning that they had received a truck load of range oil and were keeping it for emergency demands and for delivery to individuals who were coming there with five-gallon containers to be filled. None was being delivered to peddlers who also besieged the oil station.

Boston University announced closing of its huge Hayden Memorial Building tomorrow night, because of lack of fuel oil, except for registration activities on the first floor. The building will remain closed until Jan. 21.

School Move

A suggestion that a coal-heated public school in Boston's North End be temporarily leased to an oil-heated parochial school that cannot be converted will be made to the School Committee by Mayor Tobin, who indicated to reporters yesterday that such a move appeared feasible because of the decline of school population in that part of the City.

This proposal followed an appeal to the Mayor for help by the Rev. Damien Sano, O. F. M., assistant pastor of St. Leonard's Church, who said the parish school with 650 pupils, the day nursery and the church on North Bennet Street are in danger of being closed because of the fuel shortage.

Since there are three schools in the immediate neighborhood—the Christopher Columbus, the Paul Revere and the Hancock, one of which the school committee has considered closing because of the population decline, Mayor Tobin said he would recommend immediate action. The decision lies with the School Committee, but the Mayor suggested that the Paul Revere School might be the one selected, the pupils of that school moving to the Christopher Columbus or Hancock.

The Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, entered the fuel-oil picture yesterday when he stated that house temperatures advised by the Engineering Division of the Public Health Department "must" be maintained. These were: with outside temperature 10 below zero, 70 degrees inside; outside five below, house temperature 65 or higher; outside five above, house 55 or more.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall meanwhile appealed to Mayors and chairmen of Boards of Selectmen to see that stoves used by persons on public welfare be converted at once from oil to coal. He called attention to the program now on its way to successful completion in Boston. His letter said: "The State Department suggests that you actually assist all recipients in converting . . . and that you add to the budgets such sums of money as are necessary to accomplish conversion. The State will reimburse its proper share for this expenditure.

"The cost of the Boston welfare conversion program is proving relatively small," said the Governor, and added that he believed the money was wisely spent. He asked for "periodic reports" from the communities.

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Allies Build More Ships But Sinkings Do Not Fall

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Only the building of more ships, not any reduction of the Axis submarine menace, is keeping the Allied war effort afloat, it was admitted by high officials today.

The gigantic gains in merchant construction — American yards alone now turning out four ships a day and in a few months five—are beginning to enable the United Nations to outdistance the U-boat but only at an unabated toll of vessels and supplies which are still going to the bottom of the oceans.

The true situation is: ship building is going up but ship losses are not going down.

President Roosevelt and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, have joined to paint a bright picture of what American construction is accomplishing and will accomplish in the present year. United States yards alone will have a capacity of 20,000,000 deadweight tons of new ships in 1943.

Not an Attractive Picture

Neither President Roosevelt nor Admiral Land paint anything but an unattractive picture of the over-all Allied sinkings and their retarding effect upon the Allied offensives.

On the credit side of the ledger what Admiral Land had to say was revealing and encouraging. Fantastic increases in speed and volume of construction are being made.

On the debit side of the ledger what Admiral Land didn't say was equally revealing and not encouraging. Though given the opportunity, he declined to say that even with American building already moving at a rate of more than 16,000,000 tons a year construction would equal the world losses of United Nations shipping as the result of enemy action.

Correspondents gained the impression that in Admiral Land's candid estimate of the continuing submarine peril, American construction does not yet redress the combined losses of American and other Allied vessels.

Allied Needs Increase

And the needs of Allied shipping are getting greater even while the construction of Allied shipping is getting greater. Thus it is only realistic to summarize the broad position this way: Shipbuilding is going up, losses are not going down; the supply needs are mounting if the Allied offensives on the vital fronts, already begun, are to be maintained and carried to a decision.

Despite some polite, on-the-record official disclaimers, this correspondent has no reason to doubt the accuracy and authority of the information published from Washington last week that the total United Nations shipping losses are now running at approximately 1,000,000 deadweight tons per month.

It would likely be sinkings on such a scale as would require Admiral Land to say that even the rapid rate of new construction is not yet equivalent to the world losses of the Allies.

At his press conference yesterday Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, "discounted" the figure of 1,000,000 tons of Allied shipping losses monthly. Some press association dispatches reported that he had denied The Christian Science Monitor's story. Perhaps there is a distinction between discount and deny—a former newspaper publisher puts things pretty finely sometimes. It is possible to discount a truthful story without denying it.

Discounted Two Stories

Anyway, Secretary Knox actually discounted two stories, not one.

He said that newspaper reports of a concentration of Japanese warships and transports off Rabaul were "incorrect."

Today a communiqué from General MacArthur's Headquarters in Australia announced that "Allied planes, in a shattering blow at a new Japanese invasion fleet, have sunk nine and probably 10 ships, totaling more than 50,000 tons, at Rabaul."

Secretary Knox said that the newspaper report that over-all sinkings were now at the rate of 1,000,000 tons per month was "incorrect."

He was asked how "incorrect," and he declined to amplify. Ten tons might make it "incorrect" to the Secretary. Also there can be a difference in the usage of the kinds of tonnage. Gross tonnage, net tonnage, displacement tonnage or deadweight tonnage. The Maritime Commission announces its construction figures in deadweight tons, and it was deadweight tonnage which was used in these dispatches.

It is also possible, as Elmer Davis pointed out at his press conference today, that sinkings have fluctuated to the Allied advantage in recent days so that as of 9:30 a. m. of Jan. 5 the rate of sinkings might not be 1,000,000 tons a month.

Works in Both Directions

But the unannounced sinkings fluctuate the other way, too, but one of the highest Allied officials in Washington whose position brings him to the heart of the problem and commands the fullest information, states that the losses are averaging approximately 1,000,000 deadweight tons a month.

Until the Government is prepared to reveal the true picture, this figure looks accurate even if it doesn't look good.

Mr. Davis told his weekly press conference that construction of merchant ships by the United Nations exceeds the number of ships which are now being sent to the bottom.

He pointed out, however, that Germany continues to produce more submarines than are sunk by the Allies.

"Reports indicate," Mr. Davis said, "that December was relatively a good month in the submarine situation. There were not so many sinkings. While the situation in December was better than usual, it was still bad enough to be serious."

'Mush' Is Still a Popular Word in Alaska

Associated Press

North Clings to Its Dog Sleds

Army trucks and bulldozers roll and grunt along the new Alkan Highway through Yukon Territory in Canada to Alaska, but at the same time the time-honored means of transport in the region of ice and snow and subnormal temperatures, the dog sled remains and probably always will be there. There are many places in the Northwest where dogs can go and an automobile cannot. So the popping and grunting of the bulldozers and the lurching and groaning of the truck will mingle with the shrill yelps of the huskies and the shouted "Mush, mush" of the sourdough.

Texas-Illinois Pipe Line Now Partly in Use

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, has announced that oil has started moving through the 531-mile Texas-to-Illinois pipe line, although it will be at least Feb. 1 before the pipe line is completed.

Mr. Ickes said the line-filling operation was begun New Year's Eve, but actual delivery of the first oil at the Norris City, Ill., terminal must await repair and completion of a section crossing the Mississippi River which was washed out by flood waters.

The 24-inch pipe line is expected to deliver about 90,000 barrels of oil a day at the start and to carry its capacity load of 300,000 barrels of crude or fuel oils daily in March, when it will make possible a net increase of 120,000 barrels daily in East Coast deliveries.

Pending completion of the eastward extension of the line from Norris City to New York-Philadelphia terminals, railroad tank cars will transship Norris City deliveries to the East. The 120,000-barrel daily increase for the East is expected to result from increased efficiency of tank car use on the shorter Illinois-East Coast run as contrasted with the present Texas-East Coast run.

Chilling Report

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The New York Herald Tribune says that churches, schools, and amusement places may be denied fuel oil for the rest of the winter under an order reported being prepared by the Petroleum Administration for War and other interested Washington agencies.

The paper said that usually well informed sources here disclosed that the order is scheduled for publication Thursday, if no hitches develop.

A new system of oil allocations will be employed, the Herald Tribune said, listing those who may not have oil instead of those entitled to it.

30 P. C. of Butter for War And Most of Canned Juices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP) — America's armed forces and her allies are going to get 30 per cent of the nation's monthly production of creamery butter and virtually all of the canned citrus juices.

The new government order, effective Feb. 1, is expected to set aside about 510,000,000 pounds of butter this year for war requirements, leaving about 1,190,000,000 pounds for civilians.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard said last night that the curtailment will permit civilians about 13 pounds of butter each in 1943 as compared with an estimated per capita consumption of 16 pounds last year.

In reserving production of all citrus juices, except unconcentrated grapefruit juices, for war needs, Secretary Wickard declared his order will not materially affect civilian supplies. Large quantities of fresh citrus juices, he explained, are available to civilians as the orange and lemon crops are large and the grapefruit and tangerine crops, now being harvested, are expected to be of record size.

The War Production Board last Nov. 30 directed half of the then available cold storage butter stocks in 35 cities frozen for government needs. The directive earmarked about 18,000,000 pounds or two weeks supply, for war needs.

Under the new order, about two-thirds of the government's share will go to American military forces and almost all the rest to Russia.

Meantime, dairy officials declared that the possibility of rationing butter is being studied. Part of the civilian supply, they added, also may be reserved for distribution late in the year when butter production declines.

The butter order applies only to manufacturers making more than 12,000 pounds in any month since January, 1942, but officials said that would affect more than 95 per cent of total production.

More than half of the output of canned grapefruit juice will be available to civilians although Secretary Wickard forbade canners from selling unconcentrated grapefruit juices during February and March and the remainder of January so that the supplies may be reserved for civilians later in the season when the amounts of fresh citrus fruits are low. Wholesalers and retailers, however, may continue to sell their available stocks.

The order, prohibiting packing of citrus juices, except grapefruit, for commercial sale in any type of container suitable for storage or shipment, does not prevent preparation and sale of these juices by hotels, restaurants and similar distributors or by concerns that customarily supply such institutions and consumers.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, will inaugurate the 1943 food production campaign in a broadcast Jan. 12.

Dr. Carver Spent Career Aiding Farmer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 6 (AP)—Dr. George Washington Carver, who passed on at his home at Tuskegee Institute last night, made an enduring contribution to the South's agricultural economy.

Despite his humble beginning as a son of Negro slaves, he became one of the nation's greatest natural scientists in the field of agricultural chemisty, discovering countless uses for native-grown products and developing them for commercial utilization.

When he was a boy slave, his master recognized his intelligence and permitted him to enter school. After a long struggle, he won a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. College in 1896.

Two years later, Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, invited Dr. Carver to direct agricultural work at that school. There was little equipment for Dr. Carver to use and only 19 acres of some of the poorest farm land in Alabama.

He accepted the challenge and set out to utilize so-called "waste products" of southern farms. From the lowly peanut, Dr. Carver developed more than 300 useful products alone, including paper, ink and oil. The sweet potato, another of scores of plants with which he worked, yielded well over 100 by-products.

Dr. Carver refused to exploit his discoveries. Working in his laboratory at Tuskegee, in torn apron and baggy trousers, he declined financial offers with:

"Whatever helps the southern farmer helps the entire South. And what helps the South, helps everybody."

Associates tell of the time that a pecan blight struck Alabama and Florida trees in the 1920's. A grower came to Dr. Carver with a plea for a cure, offering a large sum of money if he would undertake research. Dr. Carver developed a cure and his price to that grower and all others was merely the postage stamp necessary to mail it.

Though he was reluctant to accept honors, many were poured on him. Only this year he was selected by the Progressive Farmer as "man of the year in service to southern agriculture." Almost 26 years ago he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts at London. During the intervening years, colleges, institutions, and high figures in industry and natural science have paid him homage.

While Dr. Carver was best known for his contributions to southern agriculture, he also was a noted artist whose works have hung in a number of well-known galleries.

Congress' Defense of Powers Proclaimed for New Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Keynote of the Seventy-eighth Congress was struck today by newly elected Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, who called for "teamwork" between Congress and the White House and continued:

"For 30 years I have been a member of the House. The longer I am a member the prouder I am of it. It is my unwavering determination to protect and defend the rights and prerogatives and power of the House of Representatives."

Mr. Rayburn received tumultuous applause as he ascended the rostrum, following his election on a straight party vote over Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, and as he pledged himself inferentially to give the House leadership independent of the executive.

By striking contrast was the applause elicited in his praise of President Roosevelt which seemed relatively grudging by contrast to his own ovation. Mr. Rayburn declared it was fortunate that the Allied leaders were all of high stature and then, coming to the United States, said firmly that it would have been impossible to choose "a greater warrior" than the President.

Minimum of Applause

Republicans sat on their hands, glumly and silently, and Democrats did not put themselves out to applaud.

The mood of Congress was evident in this, and in the care with which Mr. Rayburn detailed the weekly conferences at which he and other majority legislative leaders now go over plans with the President.

Like Mr. Martin, who introduced him, Mr. Rayburn called for unity in the war effort. Mr. Martin brought cheers as he referred to the last as the "war Congress," and forecast this would be the "victory Congress." It would be a united Congress, Mr. Martin declared amid cheers "so far as the purpose of winning the war was concerned."

Mr. Rayburn got 217 votes for Speaker, Mr. Martin 206, and there were two scattering. It was Rayburn's 61st birthday.

Representative Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia in a subsequent speech warned Mr. Rayburn that "the people expect Congress to make the laws." He added, "We want to keep the liberties of our people."

Mr. Cox added: "A difficult task confronts the Congress—to reestablish balanced government by the Congress."

"Government by bureaucracies must be broken and broken now."

In the somber ranks of men the new Congresswoman, Clare Boothe Luce, Republican from Connecticut, shone like a spot of color wearing a bright purple dress.

Most attention was on the House because of the close party division, but simultaneously the Senate met under the chairmanship of the Vice-President. It adjourned following preliminary organization. Galleries of both chambers were jammed.

House:
Democrats, 222.
Republicans, 208.
American Labor, 1.
Progressives, 3.
Vacancy, 1.

Senate:
Democrats, 57.
Republicans, 38.
Progressive, 1.

Party conferences last night set the mood for the new session. There was a bellicose mood of insurgency in both Republican and Democratic caucuses.

Both parties had an equal number in their pre-session meetings, 204, the failure of the Democrats to muster their full membership illustrating clearly the closeness of the new party division.

Mr. Rayburn was particularly outspoken in his talk to the Democrats in executive session last night and he was tumultuously applauded as he promised that the majority will not accept legislation written by men in Government bureaus, not themselves elected to office, and laid on the Speaker's desk without prior consideration by majority leaders, in consultation with chairmen of the appropriate committees.

There is no indication, however, that Mr. Roosevelt intends to accede to Mr. Rayburn's last-minute plea that the White House social security extension plan be held back. Mr. Rayburn is understood to have declared yesterday that he felt submission of a sweeping security plan, such as that prepared by the National Planning Board which has been on the President's desk for weeks, would be "unnecessary and dangerous" at the present time.

Blanket Powers Opposed

"This should be a war Congress that will legislate for and cooperate with our Commander in Chief," he declared.

Republicans, he said, had been "given a definite job—the job of saving the American way of life and of being a compelling force for the efficient conduct of the war and for sound government."

There was no formal mention of the two problems of Lend-lease Act and Trade Agreements Act renewal, which will come up shortly.

Equal Rights Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — An equal rights amendment to the Constitution providing that "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction" was introduced in the House today by Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana.

The amendment, sponsored by the National Woman's Party, would have the effect of repealing all State enactments and local ordinances discriminating against women.

9,000 Coal Miners Idle at Time Output Gain Asked for War

By the Associated Press

Nine thousand miners remained away from their jobs in nine of the largest collieries in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields in a factional dispute centering around a 50-cents a month increase in union dues, it is reported from Wilkes-Barre.

The movement, condemned by the United Mine Workers of America, developed while the U. M. W. and mine operators worked on a plan to increase production for war needs, in accordance with a request from Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes.

Seven collieries were closed and operations in two others, which were surrounded by pickets, were curtailed. Together the collieries produced 8,000,000 of the 30,000,000 tons of anthracite mined during 1941 in Luzerne County, a center of the industry.

Other labor news:

Detroit: All war production tasks at the Rouge Plant of the Ford Motor Company were returning to normal pace with the end of a wildcat strike of maintenance workers.

Nine thousands workers had been made idle by the strike, which ended Jan. 5 after leaders of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) and a United States Army officer had demanded a return to work. The strike began Jan. 4.

Washington: For the first time in the year-old history of the War Labor Board, the public members have been outvoted by a combination of labor and industry members.

This developed in the case of the American Smelting & Refining Company of Long Island City, N. Y., in which the labor and industry members approved a five-cent hourly increase requested by the company and an American Federation of Labor federal labor union. Public members contended the increase was not justified under any Board policy.

San Francisco: Two Department of Labor representatives arrived in San Francisco to investigate the situation which prompted President Roosevelt to direct C. I. O. and A. F. of L. machinist unions to abide by agreements to work in shipyards Saturdays and Sundays.

Board Denies Kaiser Plea

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board denied today a motion to disquality two of its three members from participating in the Kaiser Shipyards dispute on grounds they had prejudged the case. The Board was unanimous.

Counsel for three Northwest yards of Henry J. Kaiser had filed the motion. Unless prevented by an appeal to the courts, the Board will proceed with a hearing at Portland, Ore., on Jan. 11 on charges that the yards were guilty of unfair labor practices by allegedly assisting 16 American Federation of Labor unions and making closed shop contracts before any substantial number of employees had been hired and given an opportunity to choose a bargaining agent.

The motion for disqualification had been directed at Chairman Harry A. Millis and Gerard D. Reilly. The third member is William M. Leiserson.

In its decision, the Board said the conferences, at which the alleged utterances of bias and prejudice were made, were held at the request of other government officials as part of an administrative procedure.

"The present proceeding," said the Board, "is therefore one in which bias and prejudice is asserted by reason of a knowledge of facts and alleged opinions derived therefrom, acquired by the Board members acting on the cases solely in their administrative capacity.

"If knowledge and opinions so acquired by members of an administrative tribunal were as a matter of law to result in the members' subsequent disqualification to act, the long-established, judicially-approved administrative process of quasi-judicial agencies would be rendered unworkable. But such is not the law."

College Heads Plan Proving Ground Tour

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md., Jan. 6 (AP)—Presidents and deans of engineering of 28 leading educational institutions will tour the ordnance training installation at the Aberdeen Proving Ground Jan. 12, 13 and 14, Maj. G. A. Ring, Chief of Ordnance, announced.

The tour, Major Ring said, was requested by the Association of Land Grant colleges who are particularly interested in the methods used to give the technical ordnance training to the ordnance soldier. It can be assumed that these colleges are particularly interested in adjusting their programs to assist as much as possible with the war effort, Major Ring said.

Educational institutions which had accepted the invitations to send representatives on the tour included:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.; Clemson Agricultural College, A & M College of South Carolina, Clemson, S. C.; University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.; Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.; University of Maine, Orono, Maine; University of Maryland, College Park, Md.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; Virginia Polytechnique Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

'Bit of Holland' Set Off for Juliana

OTTAWA, Jan. 6 (AP)—The suite where Princess Juliana awaits the imminent birth of her third child has been set apart from Canada by royal decree and become, in legal effect, a bit of Holland.

The proclamation was published in a special edition of the Canada Gazette under authority of the War Measures Act.

Its purpose as set forth in the preamble is "to provide an extra-territorial character to any place in which the heir presumptive to the throne of the Netherlands may be confined and in which an heir to such throne may be born."

It provides that "Her Royal Highness, the Princess Juliana and any child that may be born shall be accorded immunity from criminal, civil and military jurisdiction, whether Dominion or provincial."

All Netherlanders are eagerly hoping that the third child of Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard will be a son, and thus provide a male heir to succeed Queen Wilhelmina.

Princess Juliana and her two young daughters have been living in Ottawa since they were driven from their own nation by the German drive through the Low Countries and France in the spring of 1940.

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Woman Leader's Activity Aids Good Neighbor Cause

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Latin Americans have a staunch friend in Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck. In her the cause of good neighborliness in the western hemisphere has an indefatigable worker. As the President of the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts, she directs a major share of her own energies and those of two secretaries and numerous volunteer workers toward strengthening the bonds between the peoples of South and North America.

When we dropped in at the Society's headquarters at 205 Commonwealth Avenue, we found her busy getting together the copy for its four-page monthly Bulletin, giving final instructions about the 3,000 invitations to membership which are being sent out this week, and arranging for the second semester courses in Spanish, Portuguese, and Basic English which will be given at "205" on successive Tuesdays beginning next week. Our interview was not exactly uninterrupted.

Speaking of the invitations, she said: "We are mailing them to persons whom we hope will be interested in joining the Society and taking an active part in forwarding an understanding of the cultural backgrounds and the economical and political problems of Central and South America, for without such an understanding we shall none of us achieve the peace which we hope is coming out of this war."

Entertained Many

In its less than two years of activity in Boston, the Pan-American Society has entertained many State Department guests. It has found places for them to stay and has made contacts for them with persons they wanted to meet.

She told of a visitor who confessed that before he came to the United States he knew we had big factories and were good businessmen but thought we had little appreciation for scholarly things. He had no idea that we possessed such fine libraries and educational facilities. A scholar himself, he was fascinated with Widener Library, according to Mrs. Shattuck, and went back to tell his friends of the richness of our libraries and museums.

"Our great desire is to give such visitors a true picture of our country and see that they find the things they come for," she said.

The Society is starting the new year with the hope of increasing its usefulness especially to the Latin-American students living in Greater Boston. Those members who have entertained small groups of students in their homes have become convinced of the inestimable worth of giving them a chance to talk with men and women who are working in the fields they expect to enter.

Do Much More

"We want to do much more of this kind of entertaining instead of having our hospitality merely one of general parties," Mrs. Shattuck declared. "We are working to get together an advisory committee that will suggest ways and means of arranging these small, intimate groups."

With so much talk going on about the kind of world we want after the war, Mrs. Shattuck believes it important to have a clearing house like the Pan American Society, where citizens of Pan-American countries can talk over what kind of a world they want. "Unless we can achieve a regional understanding, how can we ever achieve a world-wide understanding?" she asked.

She is eager to see more language classes started and hopes that many members will start them in their homes. The weekly language teas and classes held this fall have proved extremely popular with both men and women, she told us. There were 40 in Professor Gustavo de Aragon's Spanish class, and 30 in Sr. Alberta Raposo-Lopes' Portuguese one, while Latin Americans have been enthusiastic over the Basic English course conducted by Dr. Robert King Hall of Harvard.

And can the Society's president practice what she preaches? Not too well, she confesses with a laugh. French and German she can rattle off glibly enough, but her lessons in Spanish have been of a fitful character. She intends to go at them in earnest after the advent, on Monday, of the Society's new Executive Secretary, Miss Frances Hardy, a graduate of Smith College, who specialized in Spanish there and abroad.

Open House

On January 16, another open house will be held at "205," at the plea of some of the members. For this occasion Ruby Newman is lending some records of South American dance music which he made on a recent trip below the border, and there will be dancing and refreshments.

The Executive Committee is asking a group of Brazilian and Peruvian naval officers and their wives to dinner on January 22 to meet a group of American naval officers and their wives. The Brazilians and Peruvians are studying in Cambridge.

ANNUAL JANUARY

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Heads Pan-American Society

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck

The President of the Massachusetts branch of the organization is seen here arranging the 21 flags of the Pan-American nations in the Society's headquarters at 205 Commonwealth Avenue. Not all of the flags show in this picture, but the Society is proud to have a complete array and has lent them to other local organizations on several occasions.

Farm Leaders Call for Food Administrator

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP) —Serious alarm over the present New England food situation and prospects of food shortages far worse than any experienced in World War I was expressed here today by State agricultural leaders at a special meeting of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation.

In a resolution expressing this alarm, the committee requested that Governor Saltonstall immediately appoint a food administrator for Massachusetts and that the five other New England states take similar action. It was also urged that the New England Council call a meeting of these food chiefs as soon as they are appointed so that they may take joint action in an attempt to forestall or alleviate the pending shortage.

President Joseph Decatur of Wayland, presided at the committee meeting, held in conjunction with the opening of the two-day session of the twenty-fifth union agricultural meeting in Horticultural Hall. Agricultural leaders from all parts of the State were present as was Louis Webster, Acting State Commissioner of Agriculture, and Willard A. Munson, Amherst, Director of Massachusetts Extension Service.

Two Draft Evaders Are Sentenced to Jail

Two members of the Jehovah Witnesses, Charles R. Atkinson of Arlington Heights and Albert J. Miller of Shelburne Falls, were sentenced to three years in jail today in the United States District Court for violation of the Selective Service Act. They had claimed exemption on the basis of being ordained clergymen, failing to appear when called for physical examinations. Atkinson's sentence included the stipulation that no parole would be considered.

Paid Salvage Group Plan For New Hampshire Off

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire informed the Monitor today from Washington that officials of the War Production Board have agreed to abandon plans to set up a paid Federal Salvage Division in New Hampshire, as the result of protests.

Senator Bridges said the volunteer unit now in operation won the praise of WPB officials.

Interchurch Work Expands In Americas

Interdenominational work among Protestant young people in many of the Latin-American republics is expanding, according to Miss Jennie Doidge, Associate Secretary of the World Sunday School Association, who is in Boston for a few days.

Miss Doidge who came here from New York headquarters of the Association to confer with Hugh Verner White, of the Congregational Board, Chairman of the Committee on Field Work of the Association, says, also, that the interdenominational student work at the University of Puerto Rico, is being extended under the direction of Domingo Manerro. There are 500 members of this group which is one of the few interdenominational bodies in Latin America. This is conducted under the Committee on Christian Education of the Evangelical Churches.

Dr. Forrest L. Knapp, General Secretary of the World Sunday School Association, recently returned from four months in South America where he conferred with representatives carrying on interdenominational work in the various countries. The Association, which was founded in 1889 and serves as a clearing house for information on such work all over the world, before the war co-operated with interdenominational organization in 52 countries. It assisted them in working out programs of religious education for children, young people, men and women says Miss Doidge.

Before becoming Associate Secretary of the Association, she had been in St. Louis a year, in College Christian Education work under the American Youth and the Danforth Foundations, and had previously been Executive Secretary of the first Methodist Church in Seattle, and Director of Young People's Work and Adult Education in Saint Paul. In this capacity she directed an interdenominational program in Saint Paul embracing the 140 churches in the area which co-operated through a council of 300 young persons.

Miss Doidge received her degree in Religious Education at Boston University.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 7

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE,, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"Behind the Battle-front." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg, 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—Newsletter for Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.58 meg., 41 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Suzanne Sten Sings 'Carmen' On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Excerpts from Bizet's "Carmen" will be sung on "Great Moments in Music," with Suzanne Sten, mezzo-soprano, in the leading role; Charles Kullman, tenor, as Don Jose; Jean Tennyson, soprano, as Michaela, and Robert Weede, baritone, as the toreador, Escamillo, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Lionel Barrymore, who stars as "The Mayor of the Town," will be heard one half hour earlier tonight, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Kay Kyser presents a review of the "Song Hits of 1942" on his "College of Musical Knowledge," NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Thursday

President Roosevelt is scheduled to speak over the networks at a time and place to be announced at only the last moment.

Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts, will deliver his inaugural address from the House of Representatives, State House, Boston, WHDH, WBZ, WNAC, 2:30 p. m., WEEI, by recording, 8 p. m.

Conant Accords High Tribute To Dr. Lowell

The following statement by Dr. James B. Conant President of Harvard University, regarding the passing on of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell former President, was released through his office today.

"President Lowell's contribution to our national life as a student of government, as President of Harvard University, and as a citizen make is impossible to do justice to his accomplishments in a few words. Upon becoming President of Harvard, he set as one of his main tasks that of reinvigorating and revolutionizing the College. Harvard College as it stands today is to a large extent his handiwork.

"But the transformation of the College and the expansion of our physical plant under his administration should not lead us to forget the great number of other contributions President Lowell made to Harvard history. High among these should be placed his unflinching stand on academic freedom, during the intolerant period which followed the last war. How much courage his position required can be little appreciated by those who did not live through that period.

"All who knew Mr. Lowell realized that his decisions were based on a deep understanding of the historic role of the University as a free community of scholars. He had faith that universities would endure so long as they were essential to a developing civilization. To make Harvard a college and a university which would continue to contribute to human welfare and to give youth a strong, active intellectual life, he devoted 24 years of a selfless career.

"This University, and universities everywhere, will always stand deeply in his debt."

Casualty List Correction Made

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP) — The Navy announced yesterday the following correction to its casualty list No. 18:

Massachusetts—Stanton Morgan Amesbury, Lieutenant (j. g.) now is reported killed. He was reported missing in casualty list 18, released Dec. 12. Next of kin, wife, Mrs. Janice Kenny Amesbury, West Medford; mother, Mrs. Jennie Ford Amesbury, Auburndale.

Drinking Blamed In Fatal Shooting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 6—Liquor was held responsible in local police reports yesterday for the fatal shooting of Mrs. Victoria Shepherd by her husband, Roger D. Shepherd, a defense worker, who is quoted by the police as saying that he returned home Sunday night after a three-day orgy of drinking.

Taken into custody by the police after threatening to turn the gun on himself, the husband is now quoted as saying he has no recollection of the events that occurred after arriving home. The shooting happened while the two children of the family, Barbara and Roger, Jr., were sleeping in another room.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

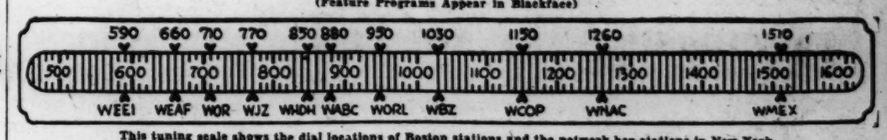
3:00 p. m.—News; Music.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Singing Strings.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Dyana Gale Sings.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
3:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Affairs of Tom, Dick & Harry: Variety Show.
5:00 p. m.—"Dannant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Evening Moods.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"They's the Barrie"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Just Five Lines"; serial.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Pearl and Morton Gould's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; vocalist and orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Walter Compton, News	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Rolfe, Song Shop	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
4:00	News Service	News Service	Backstage Wife: sketch	News; Affairs of Tom,	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	Stella Dallas: sketch	Dick & Harry: variety	Judy Garland, songs
4:30	Bonding for Liberty	Studio Strings	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	show with Bob Trend-	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
4:45	Mountain Music	Studio Strings; News	"Young Widder Brown"	ler's Orchestra	The Ink Spots
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sk....	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Dick Robertson's Orch.
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	News Highlights	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole's Variety	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports	Bowling and Hockey
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Show	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces": comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Fred & Posey Jamboree	Concert Album	Vic Arnese Music
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Fred & Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comments	Your Army
8:00	Nelson Eddy with	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Armbruster's Orch.	Lum 'n' Abner	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"The Barries," songs	Richard Saltzer, news
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Just Five Lines": serial	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Just Five Lines": serial	Broadway Bandwagon
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	John Freedom: drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	bert: Trio No. 1 in B
9:30	"Aunt Jenny": sk.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney":	Morton Gould's Orch.;	flat major
9:45	"Aunt Jenny": sk.	Orch.; Gracie Fields	dramatic sketch: orch.	vocalists; guest	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	"Carmen"	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	OWI Program	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News: World War II	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Local Sports
11:00	News; Wm Shirer	Don Redmond's Orch.	News; Songs of Allies	News Service	Local Sports
11:15	Dr. G. N. Shuster	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Richard Himber's Orch	Local Sports
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"California Melodies":	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News Reporter; Musical	Organ Melodies; Taxes	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Clock; Music; News	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Religious service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; "Melodeers"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical program	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	Meet the Band	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News: Im. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Serenade	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	"Women and the War"	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	The Cheer Up Gang: vo-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	Music Room	calist; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music	Road of Life: sketch	New England Cupboard	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music	Vic and Sade: sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Ruth Gevalt, soprano
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Music of Many Lands	"Snow Village": sketch	"Yankee House Party";	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Air Express Music	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	Network Program	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Network Program	Marjorie Mills: Women's	Network Program	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Network Program	Program	Network Program	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm Talk	Network Program	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Earl Wrightson, songs	'Aunt Jenny": sketch	Network Program	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	"Winter Serenade"	"Big Sister": sketch	News Service	Curtain Time, with Ellen
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	White
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Good Food Buys"	'Light of the World': sk.	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Air Express Music	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Governor Saltonstall's	Governor Saltonstall's	Governor Saltonstall's	"Yankee Doodle Dandy"
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Inaugural Address	Inaugural Address	Inaugural Address	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Walter Compton, News	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Talk	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Mass. Un Extens'n Talk	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	News; Affairs of Tom,	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	Stella Dallas: sketch	Dick & Harry: Variety	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Studio Strings	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Show with Bob Tren-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:45	Del Castillo, organ	Studio Strings; News	"Young Widder Brown"	dler's Orchestra	Ted Fowell's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Ella Fitzgerald, songs
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee; Taxes	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Bob Chester's Orchestra
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	News Highlights	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Song Shop, Bill Elliot	Terry O'Toole, songs	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Hockey and Bowling
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Terry O'Toole, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns; "Arkansas	Concert Album	Cowboy Songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	You and the War	Traveler"	Sports Program	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Gov. Saltonstall's	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam": songs	"Rhumba Rhapsody"
8:15	Inaugural Address	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery Dramatization	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Can War-Working	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery Dramatization	"What's Going On?"
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Mothers Be Home-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Tchai-
9:15	teur program	Makers?" Speakers	orch.; songs; guests	News Service	kowsky's Capriccio Ital-
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	ien
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields	orchestra; guest	Wallenstein, conductor	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello; or-	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	"Wings to Victory";	chestra; songs; guest	Art Kassell's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Joseph B. Eastman	drama: orchestra	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news	Lou Breese's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Making"	Treasury Star Parade	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Don Redmond's Orch.	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Network Program	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	'Music of the New World':	Network Program	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Frank Black, cond.	Network Program	Day's End: News

Granite State Prison Faces Labor Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6—The war is causing strange labor problems in New Hampshire institutions. The State Hospital and the State Prison provided a study in absolute contrasts.

At the Hospital, the shortage of labor is being offset by the employment of the more able patients on part-time work. For this part-time work they are being paid from $10 to $15 a month. In order to hold as much of the help as possible, several wage boosts have been granted in recent months.

At the State Prison, there is a surplus of labor. Prisoners had been employed producing reinforced piping and license plates as well as crushed granite. The war has curbed these activities to such a degree that prison officials are looking around for new fields for the employment of prisoners. The State Legislature is expected to be asked to approve a plan under which trusties may be employed in lumbering operations.

Accident Reduction

It would seem, from the record at least, according to New Hampshire Motor Vehicle Commissioner Virgil D. White, that too much reliance has been placed on the probable effectiveness of the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit set up for the emergency to reduce accidents. Reduction of speed naturally results in decreased severity of accidents, but it must not be mistaken as a cureall for the traffic problems. New Hampshire has enjoyed a marked reduction of fatal accidents. It leads the nation as of Nov. 1, 1942, with a reduction of 55 per cent in persons killed as compared to 1941.

This does not tell the whole story, however, according to the Motor Vehicle Commissioner. Accidents, and some serious ones, are still happening, he points out. The same old causes are there, he says. People are still thoughtless and careless about their use of the streets and highways. Commissioner White reminds that many times the pedestrian is as guilty of negligence of his own safety as is the motorist.

State Defense Council

When the Legislature of two years ago set up the State Council of Defense it apparently had very little idea that the organization would be called on to serve during war. This agency, which was proudly pointed to as one operating with volunteer help, was provided with an annual appropriation of $10,000. Today, this is a $48,000-a-year State agency, with a $3,000-a-year Executive Secretary and a staff of paid workers. The difference between the appropriations and the cost of operating the Council of Defense has been made up by special grants from the State Emergency Fund and funds from charity days at Rockingham Park Race Track.

Granges Active

There is one thing that certainly has not been curbed by the war. The sessions of New Hampshire's 281 subordinate Granges have been stepped up in tempo because of it. Through the Granges, rural people of the State have banded to amuse themselves, to jointly solve common problems, and to achieve results that could not be obtained individualiy. To entertain themselves, the Grangers have orchestras, quartets, dramatic groups, debating clubs, and community discussion groups. Right now, the Grangers in rural New Hampshire are considering the matters that will come up before town meetings in March. They are promoting home-defense activities and co-operative programs for civilians under the changed conditions of wartime.

Winter Sports

Winter sports activities in New Hampshire have gone through their first real wartime test and indications are that patronage is going to be much better than at first had been anticipated. Reports from various sections of the winter sports area indicate that over the holidays, patronage was from 70 to 85 per cent of normal. Patronage held up particularly well in communities served by trains. It was found that more sports enthusiasts are taking winter vacations and are spending longer periods in the winter sports centers. The reduced number of automobiles bringing skiers into the winter sports areas are carrying more passengers a vehicle than in previous years.

Sirup Industry Hit

New Hampshire farmers have a new problem. The latest amendment to the War Production Board's tin conservation order is believed to mean hardships for the maple sirup industry, which ordinarily uses a large number of tin cans in packaging its product. Authorities say that the order appears to end the use of tin cans for the packing of maple sirup for both civilian and military use. An effort is now being made by the Bureau of Markets of the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture to obtain amendments which will permit the use of tin containers for sirup.

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Business Warned of Need To Keep Up Trade Groups

A warning to business generally to maintain itself through trade groups and associations during the war to keep the spirit of private enterprise aloft was issued by Prof. William G. Sutcliffe, Dean of the Business School of Boston University.

Speaking on "The Impact of War on American Business," at the annual meeting and luncheon of the New England Clothiers and Furnishers Association yesterday at the Parker House, Professor Sutcliffe added that if businessmen did not maintain their groupings and alliances they might find the Government a serious competitor in many lines after the war.

Professor Sutcliffe challenged as "pure bunk" a recent statement by military officials that they were able to use only about 40,000 of the 185,000 plants available in the United States. "We have got to utilize small business more than ever before," he urged.

The government's program to build an army of 9,000,000 men, if it is carried out, will mean that one out of every two persons will be employed to maintain a military force of this size, Professor Sutcliffe stated. Under these conditions, he pointed out, everything in the way of plants must be utilized, and business men generally must recognize the necessity for converting their plants over to the war effort.

"We were woefully inadequate in plants and equipment when we entered the war, but private enterprise and the government have built plants to the value of $75,000,000,000 today," Professor Sutcliffe stated. The need for usage of smaller plants still continues so that we may achieve a maximum of production, he claimed.

Conservation of what materials we have, and standardization and simplification in the use of them to make them go farther, was also urged by Professor Sutcliffe.

Pointing out that the average work week in defense industries was now about 46 hours, Professor Sutcliffe claimed that a 48-hour week would equal 2,000,000 more workers added to the labor force of the nation. The 40-hour work week which is now law was only a device during a period of great unemployment to make the work go around, he claimed.

USO Clubs in the N. E. Area Show Big Jump in Attendance

War Activities in New England

Attendance at the 65 USO clubs in New England rose 15 per cent in two months, totaling 559,359 visits in December, including repeat visits of "satisfied customers" of all services, USO headquarters here announced today.

Although not all clubs and units in New England are equipped with sleeping accommodations, the greatest expansion of USO service in this region was in the number of times sleeping facilities were used at USO clubs. This amount increased from 15,000 to 25,593. During the Christmas furloughs, the service was taxed to its capacity. In many instances, USO club directors have arranged with private families to invite servicemen as their over-night guests.

Of the 350,470 persons reported at USO group activities, about one-third were families and friends of servicemen, war-production workers, and USO volunteers. Included in these programs, were quiz contests, variety shows, movies, classical recordings, dances and dancing classes, forums, card parties, arts-craftwork hobbies, and educational classes.

Among the facilities at New England clubs are writing and reading rooms, showers, social halls, snack bars, games, libraries, and information and pressing service.

At present the USO maintains 1,200 clubs and units in continental United States, as well as off-shore and hemishpere bases, and 93 servicemen's lounges in railroad and bus terminals. A fleet of motorized units brings "USO clubs on wheels" to men at special guard posts in remote areas.

These services throughout the New England area are contributed to by Greater-Boston residents through the United War Fund.

Pre-Flight Courses

Pre-flight training is being offered at the University of New Hampshire to any teachers who are preparing to give pre-flight instruction or to physics teachers desirous of professional improvement.

Scheduled to begin the middle of this month on the campus at Durham, the course will cover the fundamentals of aircraft structures, aerodynamics, aircraft engines, aerial navigation, meteorology, and Civil Aeronautics Administration regulations.

Two "old hands" in pre-flight training will conduct the course: Prof. E. Howard Stolworthy of Mechanical Engineering, and Paul R. Doe, both of whom were instructors in the Civilian Pilot Training which was first offered there in 1939. Both also are private pilots as well as C. A. A. certified ground instructors.

Navy Stripes Available

"Successful business men, lawyers who have had extensive trial experience, outstanding newspaper reporters and instructors who have been teaching older groups of students," announced the Office of Naval Officer Procurement in Boston today, "are again urgently needed as commissioned officers," in Naval Aviation Administrative duty or Naval Air combat intelligence.

In addition to standard physical requirements in most categories; applicants should be under 42 years of age, and have "good officer-like qualities, a degree from an accredited college and a successful business or professional career," it was announced.

Applicants for "general detail" as Navy officers are also wanted, it was added. These must be under 39, with a minimum of two years of college, providing their post-education record makes up for lack of formal education.

It is no longer necessary for college graduates to have had graduate work or business experience to quality for general detail. Because of the modification, recent college graduates who previously might have qualified for one of the programs closed by the recent manpower order, are now eligible to apply for commission rank.

Less Gas Stove Use Is Urged

Urging Greater Boston householders to restrict the use of illuminating gas, especially for heating purposes, Herbert S. Marks, Acting Director of the Power Division of the War Production Board, said last night that this was necessary in order to prevent an emergency shortage of this type of fuel.

At the moment, he said, adequate supplies of household gas are being produced to care for normal requirements, but he added that "the supplies of fuel (coal and oil) used to manufacture gas are limited and increasingly uncertain. For this reason, all consumers must reduce their use of gas."

The WPB executive offered the following suggestions for conserving gas: Use cooking range for cooking only, and not for heating; cook complete meals on one burner; cut the use of gas-heated hot water in half; set the thermostats of gas-heated homes at 65 degrees, and lower at night.

These provisions, it was stated, may prevent shortages that would cause complete suspension of gas service in all or a large part of the community. They apply to homes served by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, Arlington Gas Light Company, and the Old Colony Gas Company in Braintree.

Mr. Marks further warned that should a shortage become imminent, the public would be advised by press and radio. In that case, emergency rules would bar the use of kitchen ovens; limit cooking to a single burner; stop the use of hot-water heaters; showers, baths, and laundering with gas-heated water; and limit thermostat settings to 60 degrees.

$50,000 in Bonds Planned by Police

Purchase of $50,000 in war bonds from its own treasury has been voted by the Boston Police Relief Association.

The order to buy the bonds was passed recently at the annual meeting of the Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

In an election Patrolman James F. Collins of the harbor police division was named new President of the police organization. Patrolman John J. White of the Fields Corner, Dorchester, division, was named Vice-President. Sergeant Michael Carr of the North End station, Patrolman Arthur Quinn of the Joy Street station, and Patrolman Paul Sances of the East Boston division, were elected to the finance committee.

Maine Farmers Urged to Produce

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 6 (AP)—Maine farmers were told by the State farm mobilization committee here that farm mobilization day, Jan. 12, "should be the beginning of the greatest production campaign that the country has ever witnessed."

State Agriculture Commissioner Carl R. Smith, who recently discussed with the committee the prospects for Maine's farm production next year, said that farmers would be afforded an opportunity Jan. 12 to hear President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard in a national radio broadcast.

The "farmers," Mr. Smith said, "have been asked on Jan. 12 to discuss plans for 1943 production, in response to a request from the United States Department of Agriculture."

The committee agreed that it was vitally important that "everything possible be done to produce and properly distribute food in this national emergency."

District Attorney Bradford Sworn In for Second Term

Robert F. Bradford of Cambridge, who was re-elected district prosecuting attorney of Middlesex County last November by the largest plurality ever given a candidate for office in that county was sworn in yesterday for his second term in a brief ceremony that took place in the first criminal session of the Middlesex Superior Court at East Cambridge.

Plea Renewed For Saving Of Kitchen Fats

States have fallen seriously below quotas in the collection of kitchen fats for war industrty, the War Production Board revealed today.

Massachusetts is well in the forefront, but even the Bay State turned in only 46.6 per cent of its October quota. Two States collected less than 10 per cent, Mississippi's figure was 6.8 per cent, and that of Arkansas 8.4 per cent. Collections of less than 25 per cent of quotas were reported from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, West Virginia, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and South Dakota.

Therefore, the WPB today makes renewed appeal for all-out cooperation on the part of housewives. Margaret Curtis, head of Household Salvage for the WPB in Massachusetts says, "More than 90 per cent of Massachusetts women are saving their tin cans. If the same proportion of housewives would save their kitchen fats we would have no trouble in filling our quota. Bay State housewives must not let a single ounce of kitchen fats escape through the kitchen drain or into the garbage pail."

Munition makers, dependent on the fats for glycerine in explosives, say today that the supply is dwindling fast and that unless more waste fat is turned in, they will be hard put to it to furnish the ammunition needed on all fighting fronts.

The one encouraging phase of the picture is that all states are doing better, month by month, in the collection of fats. Everywhere the trend is upward, but it is not nearly high enough yet.

Bay State Masons Install Officers

Albert A. Schaefer of Boston, a professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has just been installed for the third time as Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts. Also installed for the ensuing year were Henry W. Stevens of Chestnut Hill, Senior Grand Warden; Austin M. Thresher of New Bedford, Junior Grand Warden; H. Wendell Prout of Cambridge, Grand Treasurer, and Frank H. Hilton of Belmont, Grand Secretary.

Appointed by the Grand Master were Thomas S. Roy of Worcester, Deputy Grand Master; Nelson F. Lurton of Shanghai, District Grand Master for China; Lewis Beals Bates of Ancon, District Grand Master for the Canal Zone; Albert E. Jones of Santiago, District Deputy Grand Master for Chile, 46 District Deputy Grand Masters for all parts of Massachusetts, and other officers.

R. I. School of Design Going on Year-'Round Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6—Dr. Royal B. Farnum, Executive Vice-President of the Rhode Island School of Design, announced today that with the opening of the second semester on Feb. 1 the School will operate on a year-around basis. Students who have successfully completed high school and who meet the entrance requirements will be enrolled in a new class at this time.

The School will utilize its facilities for the war effort in every possible way, Dr. Farnum said.

New War Film Due, Soviet Picture Returning

Patricia Travers
To give a violin recital in Jordan Hall on Thursday evening

The Stradivarius Quartet

Starlight and westerly weather doubtless betoken well for an ensemble of strings, and under such favoring influences the Stradivarius Quartet (Messrs. Wolfinsohn, Robbins, Dick, and D'Archambeau) gave the third of their series of six concerts in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, last evening. Franz Kneisel used to say that the way weather affects stringed instruments varies with the locality. A sea-turn at the Blue Hill, Maine, according to him, in no wise damaged the tone of a violin. But a Boston east wind was another matter; and so was a Long Island fog. Good sound, in any event, proceeded from under the hands of Mr. Wolfinsohn and his associates at this meeting.

Evidently, quite different from Kneisel Quartet days, a chamber music organization of the present time is expected to have mastery of the entire going repertory. Instead of perfecting itself in a few chosen masterworks and travelling about the country giving nearly the same type of performance everywhere, it takes responsibility for the whole catalogue and dictionary and plays whatever is wanted. At Jacob Sleeper Hall it is presenting programs in illustration of the history of the string quartet; and if that does not mean a good deal of preparation, then it means plenty of presumption.

The truth of the matter seems to be that the Stradivarius men are not exhibitionists. They are all-round interpreters. They approach quartet composition as one great manifestation of musical art rather than as a collection of pieces from which they choose things that serve the purposes of show. Nor is their idea of history a mere chronological scheme, with epochs and periods. They put materials together that fit together in point of style or emotion without too much regard for sequence of date.

Thus they offered last night four studies—two full quartets and a couple of short items—marked by a decided romantic flavor. The big ones were the Schubert Quartet in A minor, op. 29, and the Schumann Quartet in A major, op. 41, No. 3; and the little ones, Schubert's "Quartetsatz" in C minor, and Mendelssohn's Scherzo from the Quartet in E flat major, op. 44, No. 3. The outcome was not so much an evening of thrilling execution, though technicalities were brilliantly enough attended to, as an evening of exalted romantic mood, with everything that belongs with romanticism at its best—contemplation, humor, tearful longing, of course, and courageous aspiration.

The high point, perhaps most listeners would agree, was the slow movement of the Schumann Quartet, Adagio Molto, to which the artists seemed to give all they had. There they realized their avowed purpose of illustrating quartet history. In fine, they made clear to the house the place and the quality of Schumann as composer for the combination of two violins, viola and violoncello.

W. P. T.

'Follies' Now Due Jan. 20

Latest announcement on the new "Ziegfeld Follies," scheduled to open at the Shubert Theater in Boston sets the date for the premiere on Wednesday, Jan. 20, a postponement of two days. Milton Berle, Ilona Massey, and Arthur Treacher head the cast.

Mary Pickford will terminate her long absence from the screen with a role in Sol Lesser's forthcoming "Stage Door Canteen."

Greco Replaces Rey

José Greco replaces Federico Rey (recently inducted into the Army) as leading male soloist in Argentinita's Spanish Ensemble, and will make his first appearance with them in Cincinnati Jan. 8 in two performances, afternoon and evening, with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, under Eugene Goossens.

Argentinita's concert tour has been compressed into the next few weeks, partly because of the exigencies of wartime travel and partly because the new partner is likely to be inducted into the Army at the end of the month.

The second symphony orchestra engagement on the schedule is set for Jan. 14, with the Rochester Philharmonic, José Iturbi conducting.

Paramount will produce "Four Angels," the story of four musical sisters.

Keith's, State and Orpheum, Metropolitan Continue Runs

A new war film, "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," presented under the banner of Alexander Korda, heads the new program announced for Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway. Michael Powell produced and directed the film with the co-operation of the Royal Air Force, the British Air Ministry, and the Netherlands Government in London. Godfrey Tearle heads a cast which includes Eric Portman, Hugh Williams, Bernard Miles, Pamela Brown, Googie Withers, and Hay Petrie.

The story is concerned with six R. A. F. fliers who bail out over the Netherlands after bombing their target in Germany. They manage to get in touch with an underground system and begin to work their way back to the coast and to England. The manner of their final escape provide the climax.

The companion feature will be "Over My Dead Body," described as a mystery comedy, about a writer of detective fiction who finds himself suspected of murder. Milton Berle and Mary Beth Hughes head the cast.

Soviet Film at Fine Arts

"Moscow Strikes Back," chosen by the New York film critics as the best "war fact film" of 1942, will come to the Fine Arts Theater Thursday. The film, which was photographed by 20 Russian cameramen, is concerned with the Soviet counter-offensive of last winter. Edward G. Robinson speaks a narrative written by Albert Maltz. Slavko Vorkapich edited the film, and Dmitri Tiomkin, who wrote the film music for "The Great Waltz," "Lost Horizon," "You Can't Take It With You," and "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," provided the accompanying score. The film was shown early last autumn in Boston at the Trans-Lux.

'Once Upon a Honeymoon'

The war provides the background for "Once Upon a Honeymoon," romance with Cary Grant and Ginger Rogers heading the cast, which is continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial starting today. Walter Slezak, Albert Dekker, Perike Boros, and Albert Basserman are among the others in the cast. "The Great Gildersleeve," with Harold Peary, and Walt Disney's Donald Duck satire, "Der Fuhrer's Face," continue on the same program.

'Springtime in Rockies'

The Technicolor musical, "Springtime in the Rockies," with Betty Grable, John Payne, Carmen Miranda, Harry James and his band, Cesar Romero, Edward Everett Horton, and Charlotte Greenwood in the cast, will stay for a second week at the Metropolitan, beginning Thursday. Another week is scheduled also for the second item on the program, "The Man in the Trunk," mystery comedy, with Lynn Roberts and George Holmes.

'Stand By for Action'

Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, and Charles Laughton will be seen for a second week, starting Thursday, on the screen at the State and Orpheum in the war melodrama, "Stand By for Action." Walter Brennan has one of the principal supporting roles.

The companion feature at the two houses, likewise held over for a second week, is "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," a comedy, with William Bendix, Grace Bradley, and Arline Judge.

At RKO Boston

Wood Herman and his "Blues on Parade" orchestra will head the stage entertainment at the RKO Boston Theater starting Thursday. The feature film will be "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," with James Craig and Bonita Granville.

At the Uptown

Starting Friday the double feature program at the Uptown will include "Thunderbirds," Technicolor aviation film, with Gene Tierney, Preston Foster, and John Sutton; and "Moonlight in Havana," musical film with Allan Jones, and Jane Frazee.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Manila Calling," with Lloyd Nolan and Carole Landis, and "Who Done it?" with Abbott and Costello.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Spring Again," comedy by Bertram Bloch and Isabel Leighton. Starring Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—"Three Curtains," a group of three one-act plays. "The Man of Destiny," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and "Playgoers," starring Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Sundown Kid," 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:20, 8:55. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30.

Esquire—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russel, Brian Aherne. 2:55, 6:20, 9:30. "Darling Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Exeter—"Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller. 2, 5:30, 9. "Storm in a Teacup," Rex Harrison. 4:10, 7:45.

Fenway—"Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea, Rudy Vallee. 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elisabeth Fraser. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts—"Carmen," Charlie Chaplin. 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. "The Blood of a Poet," 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 8, 10:10. "Lot in Sodom." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve." Harold Peary. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:20, 5:55, 9:15. "Topper Takes a Wife," Constance Bennett, Roland Young. 1, 4:30, 7:55.

Metropolitan—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Carmen Miranda. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:40, 9:45. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynn Roberts, George Holmes. 11:24 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:30. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 8.

Orpheum—"Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9:10.

Paramount—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea, Rudy Vallee. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elisabeth Fraser. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston: "Earl Carroll's Vanities of 1943," 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:50, 9:30. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 9:40 a. m. 12:15, 2:50, 5:30 8:05, 10:35.

Scollay—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:30. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 12:35, 4:20, 8.

South Station Theater—"We Refuse to Die." "The Story of Lidice." "A Letter from Bataan." Donald Duck and Popeye. Popular Science, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.-11:30; Sundays, continuous 1-11.

State—"The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:30 a. m., 2:44, 5:49, 9:04. "Stand By for Action." Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 12:30, 3:45, 6:50, 10:05.

Telepix—"The Renowned Paul Draper." "Story of the Town of Lidice." "Romantic New Orleans," Disney cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Man's World," Larry Parks. 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05. "Mug Town," Dead End Kids, 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:20, 5:45, 8, 10:10.

Tremont—"Lady Eve," 9:20 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05. "Virginia," 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40.

Uptown—"The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph. 2:50, 5:30, 8:30. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 1:05, 3:55, 6:35, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor." 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle, Brenda Joyce. "You're Tellin Me." Hugh Herbert, Ann Gwynne. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen," Margaret Lindsay, William Gargan.

Coolidge: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," 2, 5, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon Charles Smith. 2, 8.

University: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:15, 5:23, 8:20. Selected Short Subjects. 1:30, 4:50, 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. "Spirit of Stanford. 1:45, 8.

Codman Square: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Nagle. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 3:21, 8:11. "Neath Brooklyn Bridge." 2:10, 7, 9:51.

Park: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. Ginger Rogers. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Berlin Correspondent." Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "A Yank in Libya," H. B. Warner. 2, 7:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser, Eddie Bracken. 3:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert, Marguerite Chapman. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3, 6:15, 9:30.

Mystic: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:05, 7, 9:45. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 3:25, 8:25.

Strand: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee, Joan Carroll. 3:05, 8:20. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:55, 7, 10.

Orpheum: "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 1:55, 8. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 3, 9:05.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Road to Morocco." Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "The Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney, Dick Foran. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Philip Dorn, Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Moonlight in Havana," Alan Jones. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Stand by All Networks." John Beal. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Major and the Minor." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar." Richard Travis. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "The Major and the Minor." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Busses Roar." Richard Travis. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Sing Your Worries Away" Bert Lahr. 2, 8.

Strand: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Hit Neighbor," Lulubella, Jean Parker.

Capitol: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "You're Telling Me." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan, Joseph Allen, Jr., 2:09, 7:54. "You Can't Take It With You," Lionel Barrymore, Jean Arthur. 3:11, 8:56.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. "King Kong," Fay Wray, Bruce Cabot. 1:45, 9:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Tales of Manhattan," Ginger Rogers, Charles Boyer. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Flying Tigers." John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Sunday Punch." William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor.

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KATH

Nazis Retreating in Caucasus

Continued from Page 1

vessels and sinking a ninth with a direct hit by a half-ton bomb, it was officially announced.

Probably a tenth vessel was destroyed, an Allied headquarters communiqué reported on the heels of warnings that the Japanese were gathering a new war fleet in the Southwest Pacific.

In all, 50,000 tons of shipping suffered under the newest blows of the bombers which have been making Rabaul, Capital of New Britain Island, the objective of concentrated attacks ever since the Solomon Islands campaign opened. The direct hit was on a destroyer tender. Alongside was a destroyer which may have been damaged.

The eight other ships were merchant vessels.

One bomber was reported lost on the flight but six Japanese planes were downed among a flight of about two dozen that tried to intercept the attack.

The communiqué also noted anew bombings of Lae, Salamaua, and Madang, in northeastern New Guinea; Gasmata airdrome in Southern New Britain; and on Timor Island, northwest of Australia. Airdromes at Lae, Madang, and on Timor were the targets.

Japanese Bombed At Sanananda Point

One air force unit also pounded Japanese ground forces holding the spot of beach at Sanananda Point, north of Buna, as Allied tank, artillery, and infantry closed in, the headquarters report said.

The air forces began intensive bombardment of the Japanese beach position two days ago, dropping 11,000 pounds of the missiles on the Japanese in their first sortie, William F. Boni, Associated Press correspondent in New Guinea, reported.

The raid on Rabaul was the sixth in 10 days on that base more than 600 miles northwest of Guadalcanal Island, and about 800 miles northeast of Cape York Peninsula, northeast tip of Australia.

With its deep harbor, Rabaul also lies handy to Truk a first-rank Japanese naval base in the mandated islands to the north. The Japanese occupied Rabaul Jan. 24, 1942, and they have been under steady aerial attack ever since.

A high Australian Government official, who declined to be identified by name, voiced Tuesday the warning that the Japanese were assembling transports and supply ships at various points in the Southwest Pacific aided by bad weather, with a view to regaining the footholds they have lost in the Solomons and in southern New Guinea, and to bolster their line facing Australia from Timor eastward.

General MacArthur has received from Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, this message of congratulations:

"We are stimulated and encouraged by the news of completing of the enemy's destruction in the Buna sector (of New Guinea). I know the terrific difficulties under which you have operated and the handicaps under which you initiated and staged your campaign. My thanks and congratulations to you and all concerned."

Nazis Press Italians On Disorder in Greece

Ankara, Turkey, Jan. 6

A well-authenticated report from Greece yesterday said that the Germans had threatened to intervene there unless Italian occupying troops crush Greek guerrillas who are menacing Axis communications in Greece.

The German threat allegedly was made at an Athens conference between Germans and Italians.

In an exchange of words, the Italians were said to have reminded the Germans that they had failed to suppress the Chetniks in Yugoslavia, and the Germans accused the Italians of laxity in Greece.

Russia:

Germans Reported In Full Retreat

The German Army was reported retreating in the Caucasus, blowing up bridges and mining roads in an effort to check the Russian advance.

Red Star, organ of the Soviet Army, said Russian forces, which already had occupied the important towns of Mozdok, Nalchik, Prokhladnenski, Kotlyarevskaya, and Maiskoye, continued their sweeping advance along a wide front, winning back a large number of additional towns.

The entire Province of North Osetia, lying between Ordzhonikidze and Nalchik, had been won back by Soviet forces operating along the west bank of the Terek River, while other Russian troops rolled the Germans back to the north, Red Star asserted.

To the north, along the Lower Don, the Russians were reported fighting forward after overrunning the important Nazi bridgehead town of Tsimlyansk and thus driving a second spearhead within 125 miles of Rostov, whose fall would isolate the entire German force in the Caucasus..

The first spearhead was thrust earlier southwest of Kamensk to a point about 100 miles northwest of the great Don mouth port of Rostov.

Reuters, British news agency, estimated in London that more than a half-million of Hitler's finest troops were in full retreat in the Caucasus and the Middle Don.

Nalchik Occupied After Heavy Fighting

Red Star said the main line of German fortifications at the eastern end of the Caucasus front was shattered Monday when the Russians stormed the approaches to Nalchik and occupied the city after heavy street fighting.

Soviet troops were said to have pursued the Germans northward from this sector across a western branch of the Terek River. In a 12-mile thrust Tuesday, Red Star said, the Russians drove into and captured the town of Prokhladnenski, 30 miles northeast of Nalchik.

Prokhladnenski is the juncture where the trunk line Caucasus railroad from Rostov to the Baku oil fields meets a branch line running south of Ordzhonikidze.

Still other forces rolled the Germans back to the west at an accelerated rate, with tanks and infantry overwhelming enemy centers of resistance, the Army newspaper reported.

Izvestia, Government newspaper, said Cossack cavalry raided German flanks and stormed enemy defenses in attacks leading to the recapture of Mozdok.

Izvestia said the Germans hurled tanks against the horsemen, but the Cossacks withstood the counter-attacks, outmaneuvered the heavy machines, and charged on over the Nazi positions.

The fall of Tsimlyansk was announced in a special Russian communiqué which declared that five other important towns on the lower Don and the Caucasus fronts had been won back.

The Germans were said to have lost more than 11,000 men in the Caucasus between Dec. 24 and Jan. 4.

Reported recaptured, along with strategically important Tsimlyansk, were the nearby rail juncture of Morozovskaya, great Russian champagne producing center.

Last Major Point Taken by Germans

Nalchik was the last major objective taken by the Germans in their 1942 drive for Caucasian oil. They approached the city Oct. 28 and occupied it Nov. 2.

From there they attempted a push southeast toward Ordzhonikidze, starting point of the military highway through the mountain passes to Tiflis, but were halted in the foothills.

It took their offensive two months to move from Prokhladnenski to Nalchik—the distance covered by the Russian Army counter-offensive Monday and Tuesday.

Tsimlyansk, stronghold on the Lower Dom, was taken after a two-day battle Izvestia reported.

It said the German garrison which was surrounded and crushed represented a large, well-equipped force.

The German High Command asserted that "heavy defensive fighting continued with unabated fury in the Don area."

It said Russian attacks were repulsed and the Red Army suffered heavy losses, including 56 tanks. Some of these, it said, were knocked out when German forces counterattacked.

"Enemy attacks against Velikie Luki and southeast of Lake Ilmen were repulsed," the communiqué added.

The Russians announced the capture of Velikie Luki, important base and communications hub on the front west of Moscow, on Jan. 1. The German High Command has not admitted the loss of the city.

Tunisia:

British Capture Strategic Hills

British troops, attacking 15 miles west of Mateur, have driven the enemy from strategic hills and are mopping up in the first activity on the Northern Tunisian front in some time, an official spokesman announced.

Mateur is 20 miles southwest of the Tunisian naval base of Bizerte.

The attack was supported by Royal Air Force Hurricane bombers and fighters. An RAF spokesman announced that during Tuesday four Nazi Focke-Wulf 190 fighters and one Ju-87 dive bomber were shot down for the loss of one British plane.

Flying Fortresses—United States four-motored B17 bombers—raiding the enemy port of Sfax were said to have scored hits on or near a cruiser leaving the harbor and to have left the power station in flames. American medium B-26 Marauder bombers also attacked a Nazi airdrome at Kairouan, about 36 miles southwest of the east coast port of Sousse.

United States and British communiqués in Cairo disclosed that Sousse itself also was hit. An American communiqué said United States heavy bombers made the raid and unloaded all their bombs "within the target." The British, apparently referring to the same attacks, said hits were scored on docks and buildings.

There still was nothing to report from the pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Libya and the communiqué said there were no important air operations on the Libyan front.

U. S. Fifth Army:

Clark in Command Of African Force

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark has been placed in command of the newly activated United States Fifth Army, now preparing with its British and French allies to drive Axis forces from Tunisia.

The announcement that General Clark, former Deputy Commander-in-Chief to Lieut. Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower in North Africa, had assumed his command came as most of the long Tunisian front lay quiet in the mud and winter rains.

As the United States Fifth Army came into being under General Clark, is was learned that a detachment of Canadian officers and noncommissioned officers had arrived in North Africa to gain battle experience with the British First Army under Lieut. Gen K. E. N. Anderson.

The Canadians, representing almost all Army branches, will go into the battle line as regular reinforcements to British regiments and later will return to Britain to pass on their experience of battle conditions to their own units.

Fighting French:

"General Leclerc" Leads Chad Force

The mysterious Fighting French column which has been reported advancing from the Lake Chad region of Equatorial Africa northward into Libya is led by a general whose real identity is hidden by the nom de guerre "General Jacques Leclerc," a Fighting French spokesman disclosed.

Italian war reports have mentioned such a column, and recent broadcasts from North Africa said it had reached the Fezzan area of Libya, about 600 miles south of the main Axis base of Tripoli. The size of the force, its exact route, and destination have not been disclosed.

There is no French general in Africa by the name of "Leclerc," and the Fighting French source here said "very few people know the general's real name." The source gave this account of the mysterious figure:

Three years ago in the Battle of France a young captain escaped, wounded, from a German military hospital. He hid in a château, obtained civilian clothing, and borrowed from the invading Germans a bicycle to reach the English Channel coast.

Eventually, the officer reached London, where he joined Gen. Charles de Gaulle. General de Gaulle sent him to the Cameroons in French Equatorial Africa to organize resistance against the Vichy French Government.

A month later the mid-African colony joined the Fighting French forces, and the captain was promoted to brigadier general for his services.

An announcement in July, 1940, said that all French forces in that area would be commanded by "General Jacques Leclerc." Since then the commander has carried that name.

Most of his service had been with the desert cavalry, one of the most colorful of French Imperial armies.

British Blockade:

Nazi Ship Sunk In Bay of Biscay

The British disclosed that Germany had lost another blockade runner to Great Britain's sea and air patrols in the Bay of Biscay.

The German ship—the fourth intercepted in the past five weeks—was sent to the bottom with a full cargo of raw materials.

Unable to convoy essential material, the Germans apparently are relying upon fast ships to make passage between Japan and French ports. The number of interceptions during recent weeks indicated the growing stringency of raw materials in the Reich and the further tightening of the air-sea blockade.

A coastal plane spotted the latest German victim in extremely bad weather and attacked without success. Then a Sunderland flying boat shadowed the vessel despite gale-like winds and a heavy rain. The flying crew guided a British cruiser to the quarry.

The Admiralty announced Jan. 2 that a 10,000-ton German blockade runner was scuttled by its crew when overtaken by British patrols.

Both sinkings occurred in the Bay of Biscay off the Axis-held west coast of France where the cargo could have been landed in a port such as Bordeaux. It was reported here that the enemy ships had made the trip around South Africa.

The Axis also has claimed to be running shipments around South America where enemy ships could skirt the borders of Chile and Argentina.

The new German victim was intercepted and sunk by the 5,450-ton British cruiser Scylla.

Burma:

Mandalay Rail Yards Blasted by Bombers

A large formation of heavy United States bombers raided the railroad yards at Mandalay in Burma Monday, dropping bombs on a concentration of freight cars and other railroad equipment and starting large fires, a communiqué reported.

Smoke columns from the fires in the railroad yard could be seen for 70 miles, the communiqué reported.

On the same day, railroad installations at Naba Junction, also in Burma, were attacked by medium bombers and the communiqué said "a high percentage of hits were claimed among a concentration of rolling stock, including a locomotive." A small railroad bridge was reported destroyed.

On Jan. 2, medium United States bombers scored seven direct hits on runways of the Japanese air base at Monywa, 50 miles west of Mandalay, and many others in the airfields dispersal area.

The attack by bombers of the tenth United States Army Air Force on railroad communications coincided with Royal Air Force assaults on river and coastal shipping in Burma, ranging from the north Arakan coast down to Pagoda Point at the southern tip of Burma, a British communiqué said. The ships attacked were those used by the Japanese to transport troops and supplies.

Teacher of Draft Dodging Gets Long Prison Term

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP)—Sergeant George Comroe, who taught inductees how to evade the draft, was sentenced by Federal Judge Ben Harrison recently to seven years imprisonment. "If you had been convicted of an offense as serious as this in foreign fields you would have been shot," declared the judge.

Comroe, stationed at a local induction center, was convicted of accepting money from prospective draftees. He was teaching them how to evade induction by posing as psychopathic cases.

The Retreat of the Nazis

By a Staff Artist

When the Tables Are Turned

White arrows indicate main points of Russian pressure against the Germans. Russians claim that the Germans around Nalchik in the Caucasus region are in full retreat. Farther north the Russian goal is believed to be Rostov on the Don.

Lack of Unity Opened Way To Nazi Advances

Continued from Page 1

trusting in Nazi promises that their neutrality would be respected, had taken no steps to co-ordinate their defenses with those of France and Great Britain. The consequence was that not only were they mowed down by the Nazi military machine, but the gallant efforts of the French and British to go to their assistance vitally weakened their own system of defense and made possible the Nazi break-through which led to Dunkirk and French capitulation.

"The elimination of France was believed by Axis strategists to herald the victorious conclusion of the war in Europe. Mussolini was so persuaded of this that he threw Italy into the war, in order to be in at the kill and claim a share of the spoils. But to the astonishment of the whole world, Britain stood doggedly by her guns, repulsed the formidable Luftwaffe assault of that autumn, and proclaimed her determination to fight the war to a victorious conclusion.

Nazis Turn to Near East

"Unable to conquer the British Isles, the Nazis next turned toward the Near East. They attacked and overwhelmed Serbia and Greece, and launched a drive into Egypt. Practically all of Europe was now under Nazi domination.

"This was the moment chosen for the assault on Russia, which the Nazis announced they would knock out of the war in a few weeks. This calculation was shared by many competent neutral observers. But the Russian armies electrified the world by their power of resistance.

"It was obviously the Nazi idea that if Russia could be eliminated as a military factor, it would be easy for Germany to wear down Britain and eventually to neutralize the British Navy as they had done with the French.

"This peril was averted, despite Japan's treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, thanks to the amazing resiliency of the Russian armies, the stubborn doggedness of Britain, the phenomenal growth of American industrial and military might and the unflagging zeal of the conquered peoples and their Governments in Exile.

"Thirty nations are now solidly united against the Axis, pledged not to lay down their arms until the final triumph. The program of these nations, which by their disunity in 1939 failed to avert the war, is to impose a peace such that no aggressor shall again have the opportunity to divide them."

Congress Split on Measures; New Deal Faces Stiff Test

Continued from Page 1

lineup, however. It would show a bloc of about 200 Republicans, about 150 Southern Democrats, about 75 assorted New Dealers, and the rest scattering. The Democratic coalition can propose legislation but the Republicans have an effective veto.

The Senate gap is even more interesting. Republicans have increased their membership here though Democrats still have a wide majority. But here the significance is that the Senate must pass any peace treaty to end the war by a two-thirds vote. This is the safeguard imposed by the 150-year-old Constitution, designed specifically to prevent hasty foreign entanglements. It is the requirement that defeated the League of Nations, which at one time, with amendments, got more than a majority vote. To enact a new postwar peace treaty 64 out of 96 votes are needed. That means that the Senators from 16 or 17 sparsely settled States, with only a fraction of the country's total population, could, if they saw fit, block any major international commitment.

There are many pre-war isolationists in the Senate who have always opposed the New Deal, and their number was increased in the last election. Many of them now prefer to be called nationalists. With this nucleus the addition of a relatively small number of additional Senators would give them the one-third veto power over a new peace treaty.

This diffusion of responsibility in Congress is the normal, rather than the abnormal thing, and it can be looked upon in various ways. It insures that no drastic step will be taken in the next year or so, without a strong, and almost necessarily, a nonpartisan coalition behind it. This can be either a good or bad thing, depending on the degree to which members merge partisan into patriotic motives. On the other hand, it puts a premium on obstructive, delaying tactics and gives to minority groups greater power than would be tolerated under a parliamentary system.

The mood of the new Congress is one of rebellion and independence. It is feeling its oats. The present is only a mild foretaste of what is to come, when and if a peace is signed. Necessarily subordinate in a war, Congressmen are all the more restive to assert themselves, and there will be a legislative explosion the minute peace blows the political lid off.

For the time being the congressional lid will only rattle and bounce. Despite inevitable declaiming against politics, the hard fact is that politics cannot be banished so long as basic cleavages remain.

The uneasy alliance between Southern Democrats, labor and the big city vote, which supports the Administration, is being countered by a new alliance, as the Republican Party, representing business and conservative anti-New Deal forces, angles for the farm vote.

The most powerful bloc in the new Congress is the Farm Bloc. It has been strengthened by the recent election, both by new members and by promises of old members. The battle over the inflationary farm parity price formula will be fought all over again.

The issue of adequate war taxes will come up almost immediately, too, and the country will be able to judge quickly whether Congressmen accept their new mandate as one against inflation, or for a "soft" war, with the minimum of civilian discomfort.

Congressmen of all parties and all shades of opinion sincerely deside the maximum war effort, but there is just as much division within Congress over what this means as among the electors. America has never doubted it would win the war and has wanted to do it as conveniently as possible.

On one thing the majority of the new Congress feels strongly. It will vote promptly every cent of money necessary for carrying on the battle, but it will assert increasing independence of the Executive in border-line cases and be joyously eager to crack down on "bureaucrats" and executive agencies.

Summing it up, the coming session will shortly tell home and abroad the part the Legislature will play in the postwar world. Congress intends to re-assert itself and to make clear that it will write the peace, not the President.

First big test of the nationalism versus internationalism issue will come over renewal of the trade agreements and lend-lease acts, which expire in June.

The feature to watch here is the Republican policy. The Republican strength is big enough now, if members so desire, to defeat these two measures. Always heretofore the Republicans have made opposition to the trade agreements a straight-out party issue.

It is perhaps significant that in the party caucus last night many general pronouncements were made, but none on these two specific matters.

U. S. War Losses To Date 61,126

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Announced war casualties of the United States armed forces to date total 61,126, the Office of War Information reports.

The toll had increased 2,819 over the losses announced on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor last month. The new total includes 8,531 killed, 7,389 wounded, 42,740 missing, 2,466 taken prisoner or interned in neutral countries.

All the armed services and the Philippine Scouts, as well as the Merchant Marine, are included.

The Army's casualties totaled 36,528 as of Dec. 20, OWI said, and the Navy has reported 23,254. The Navy's total does not include prisoners of war, because these are reported by the provost marshal's office.

Curtin Urged to Visit U. S. In Plea for More Allied Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 6—Endorsement of Prime Minister John Curtin's proposal to use militia forces outside the Commonwealth has come from the Interstate Conference and also from the Labor Party.

At the same time, there has started a widespread press campaign emphasizing the need for countering what appear to be big moves by the Japanese to consolidate themselves along a line running from the Solomons through New Guinea to Timor.

This discussion generally is considered to have at least semi-Government backing.

The press lines up five recent happenings as evidence of Japanese intentions—namely, concentrating enemy shipping at Rabaul; frantic enemy haste to get into commission the airdrome at Munda, New Georgia; intensification of enemy activities on Portuguese Timor; the desperate enemy determination to yield only by extermination his footholds in New Guinea, and enemy use in waters near Australia of reconnaissance planes flown from submarines.

Basis for Attack

There is no gainsaying that the Solomons-New Guinea-Timor line, if it could be established by the Japanese and more or less permanently held, would give Japan many bases for attacks against United Nations forces to the south. It would provide also a perfect screen for enemy exploitation in the East Indies and Malaya of raw materials becoming increasingly neoedful for the United Nations as the war goes on.

That events showing Japan's determination to become as strong as possible in the Southwest Pacific have been occupying Prime Minister Curtin's attention is indicated by his statement last week that the longer the United Nations strategy in the Southwest Pacific was defensive, the more difficult would an offensive be when ultimately it is undertaken. Observers also see significance in consultations Mr. Curtin had with Air Minister A. S. Drakeford and the senior air officers last week and with senior naval officers yesterday.

It is argued that an immediate offensive would pay the United Nations big dividends.

Suggestions from overseas that Mr. Curtin is taking an unobjective view of the grand strategy in seeking to divert extra equipment to the Southwest Pacific at the present stage of the war are discounted by informed observers here.

Maximum Result

The reply is that a minimum diversion of equipment now would produce the maximum result in restoring command of areas from which it will be possible to recapture rubber and tin areas. Moreover, the line which the Japanese are attempting to build is almost identical with that which, if held by the United Nations, would be final insurance against attack on Australia as well as a hopping-off point for a United Nations offensive.

The facts as outlined obviously give greater significance to Mr. Curtin's victory at the Interstate Labor Conference on a proposal to extend the use of the militia. The latter, as distinct from the AIF, was set up for home defense only. The present plan is to extend its use to such other territories in the Southwest Pacific as the Governor General may proclaim to be territories associated with the defense of Australia.

This pledging of the use of the militia in areas outside Australia is a complete reversal of the Labor policy, which always affirmed that only volunteers are usable overseas. Therefore, it can be taken as a pledge by Mr. Curtin to throw in all resources to back up the extra aid which he has been asking from the United Nations.

Meanwhile, some quarters again are urging that it is essential for Mr. Curtin to visit Washington. It is held he could do more in an afternoon of personal conference than in months of lettering. The Sydney Sun, in urging Mr. Curtin to make the trip, suggests it might be advisable for Gen. Douglas MacArthur to accompany him for the purpose of backing up his demands for modification of the "strategy of delay which is likely to cost Australia—and America—so dear in time, blood, and equipment."

Russian Advances Hampered By Axis Control of Railways

Continued from Page 1

rail communications with the southwest front, events would develop much more rapidly, and their threat to Rostov would become serious. The supply of shells for Russian artillery could be increased, and Russian heavy artillery, much of which consists of railway guns, could play a bigger part.

How long the Germans at Stalingrad hold out is a question of most vital concern to the German Army as a whole and to Germans in the Caucasus particularly—they have said more than once that if the Rostov gate to the Caucasus is slammed in their faces once, it might be slammed behind them if the Russians speeded up operations on the southwest front.

Might By-Pass Rostov

In the present case the Russians need not necessarily take Rostov. If they could treat Rostov as they treated Rzhev—isolating and bypassing it—that would be enough.

Stalingrad remains a key point of the war, and the destruction or surrender of the entrapped German division would be an event hardly less important than the defeat of the Germans there in November.

Each German soldier in Stalingrad is now worth his weight in black bread and horsemeat.

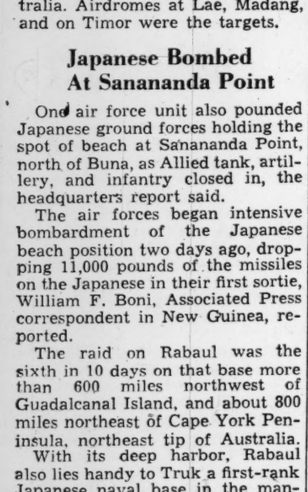
Gen. Gregory Zhukov has had one great German force in a pocket before him and the other in the bag behind him. He has half surrounded one group of Germans and completely surrounded another. The successful conclusion of one operation has left him with a new problem—to make a proper beginning for the next operation.

Position at Stalingrad

General Zhukov has already smashed the German Army which tried to break through. The next logical act seems to wipe out or force the surrender of the Germans at Stalingrad.

Soviet military experts admit the strength of the German position on this small territory of a few hundred square miles on which the enemy is constantly improving and thickening his defenses. They are doubtful whether the Soviets could yet venture the risk of great bloodshed by a brusque assault.

They have been hoping that cold, hunger, and hopelessness would undermine the German morale and make the Nazis susceptible to propaganda leaflets. They hope the fate of the Velikie Luki garrison will have a salutary effect. They are telling the Germans: "Let that be a lesson to you. We killed the Velikie Luki Germans while the main German forces were only a few miles away, but you are a hundred miles from the main front."



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Turkey Calls In Envoys as Nazis Watch Closely

Foreign diplomatic circles believe assemblage of ambassadors forecasts important decisions.

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 6—Is the Turkish Government planning important new diplomatic decisions?

Foreign diplomatic circles in Ankara attach great importance to the fact that Turkey's leading ambassadors are all returning to the Capital for consultations with their government.

Jevad Acikalin, Turkey's Ambassador to Moscow, has already arrived in Ankara and Saffet Arikan, Ambassador to Berlin, arrived here a fortnight ago. Ankara is also expecting Ahmet Rauf Orbay, Ambassador to London, and Huseyin Rahmi, Ambassador to Rome. It is thought in foreign circles in Ankara that the whole war situation is certain to be reviewed and Turkey's whole foreign policy shaped accordingly.

It is significant that Berlin recently has shown great nervousness regarding diplomatic activity in Ankara and that Axis circles here continue to manifest great anxiety regarding United States Ambassador Laurence S. Steinhard's recent trip and consultations in Washington.

Propaganda Barrage

The fact that British Ambassador to Ankara Sir Hughe Knatchbull Hugesson had prolonged conversations in London also disturbed diplomatic circles in Berlin. Symptomatic of this Nazi nervousness has been the flood of propaganda loosed by Berlin on this country lately.

In an attempt to cover up its North African failure Berlin has been attempting to play up the old Dardanelles. But a leading paper, Aksham, replying to German insinuations, said Turkey already has a friendship pact with Russia and therefore all recent stories of Soviet intentions in regard to the Dardanelles are just mischievous propaganda.

While Turkey maintains this firm attitude toward the Axis, the reports from Balkan countries continue to be encouraging.

Latest reports from Greece provide further indications that the Italians have now practically withdrawn all their troops from Greece and Yugoslavia and that these troops are being replaced by Bulgarian troops commanded by Germans.

The fact that Italy has been forced to withdraw its troops from the Balkans indicates how nervous Rome is becoming in regard to possible invasion of Italy.

Nazi Supplies in Greece

Other reports from Greece say the Germans are pouring oil supplies into Greece, using Salonika as their main port. These supplies are being sent to Greece via the Parnish-Salonika railway, which is the only Yugoslav railway unmenaced by Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's Chetniks. From Salonika these supplies are being sent to South Greece, where Germans have established important air bases in islands off Navarino.

According to Greeks, islands like Sapienza, Cabrera and Prodano, which are practically deserted, have now been converted into airdromes and it is from these that the Axis plans to attack Malta and United Nations convoys sailing the Central Mediterranean.

It is generally felt in Athens that the Axis now fears a United Nations move against the Greek mainland and the Germans are feverishly defending the Greek mainland and Greek islands.

From Albania comes news that since Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that the United States would recognize its independence after the war Albanians have organized the greatest resistance witnessed in this war. Albanian patriots have taken and still hold the town of Permeti.

Italian power is believed to be crumbling throughout Albania. Nov. 28, independence day, despite Italian orders to the contrary, non-Italian flags were flown and Albanians everywhere sang their own national songs.

Developments in Hungary

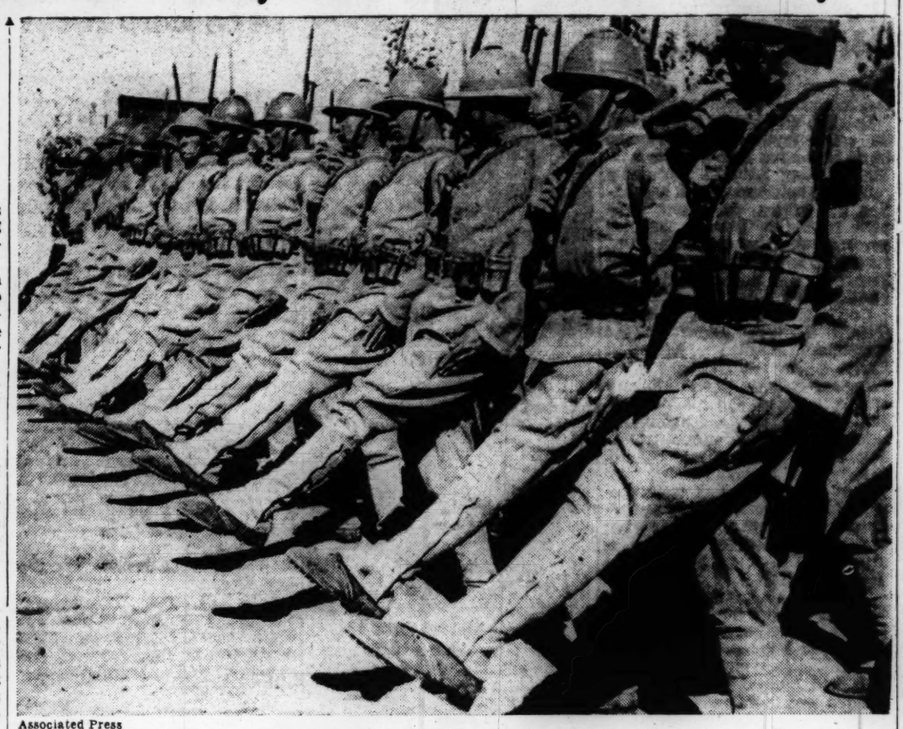
From Hungary comes interesting news that the Hungarian Government has recently been forced to at least pay lip service to democracy and democratic ideals.

Justinian, Cardinal Serédi, Roman Catholic Prince-Primate of Hungary, recently declared: "God wills the equality of all nations. Everybody has a right to live." He warned Christians to beware of murder and underlined that every good Christian should seek peace. This speech caused a great sensation in Hungary and was considered a great blow to the pro-Nazi section of the public.

[The Religious News Service in a recent dispatch quoted the Roman Catholic Center of Information Pro Deo of New York as saying that religious opposition to the pro-Nazi tendencies of the Government is fast crystallizing in Hungary.

The Information Center declared that powerful Hungarian Roman Catholic organizations have, for many months, "gathered their forces against the totalitarians" and have opposed the official movement modeled along the lines of the Hitler Youth group.

Hungarian Protestant groups are also making themselves heard in a subtle way, according to the Religious News Service. Recently the Hungarian Reformed Church issued a declaration which said: "We pray that God and the doctrine of Christ may be victorious in this war," implying, some believe, a United Nations victory.]



Associated Press

War's Caldron Boils Around Turkey

Turkish soldiers, such as these goose-stepping infantrymen, have been the subject of much speculation because of Turkey's neutrality. Their power would be appreciably felt on either side of the war. Just now foreign observers in Ankara believe that important Turkish decisions impend.

Shift in Yugoslav Cabinet

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Early effort to unify all anti-Axis elements inside Yugoslavia, it is expected in London diplomatic quarters, will follow the reorganization of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile.

A recent statement by a Yugoslav Government spokesman described unification as one of the Government's chief aims for 1943.

The reorganization, which was announced on Jan. 2, saw the appointment of a new Cabinet in which the number of ministers was reduced and Premier Slobodan Jovanovich assumed the duties of Momtchilo Nincic, who resigned as Foreign Minister.

The Yugoslav guerrilla leader, Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, was retained as Minister of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, with Premier Jovanovich acting as the General's representative in London while he carries on warfare against Germans and Italians in Yugoslavia.

No comment was available on reports that the reorganization was undertaken to disprove any idea that the Government was anti-Communistic.

Mugful Baths in the Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6 — You just don't waste water in the desert—if you have any water.

How the British make the most of their limited supply is described by a British Tank Officer just returned from Alamein.

"You take two mugs," the officer explained, "one empty and one full of water, pour a small quantity from the full to the empty one, and there is the tooth water. Then you take an empty tin, into which each member of the tank crew pours a little of his by now boiled water. This is for the communal washing of razors. Then, with the remainder of the water we wash and lather our faces.

"The water in the main mug is now nicely softened by the shaving soap. Then comes the bath—it is really difficult to wash all over with the remaining water in the mug, so we wash waist upward today, waist downward tomorrow.

"When we become temporarily static, and supplies are fairly good, we allow ourselves a bit more. By now we have a homemade filter. This consists of punching holes in the bottom of a four-gallon petrol tin, half filling it with sand and stone, and suspending it above another petrol tin. After we have washed, we pour the soapy water into the top tin, and in two hours' time we have an astonishing quantity of beautifully clear water, in which we wash the following day, and so on.

"So in reality, although we appear to indulge in the luxury of an increased amount of water, it comes down to the same old mugful."

Report Archduke Controls Austrian Unit Is Exploded

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt told reporters the Army was organizing a number of what he termed free battalions, among them an Austrian battalion, but he said reports that Archduke Otto of Hapsburg was controlling the organization of the Austrian unit might as well be exploded now.

It is wholly a War Department matter, Mr. Roosevelt said at his press conference.

He said he understood several committees of Austrians were trying to tell all their countrymen in this country about it so it would be well known, and he believed that Otto was a member of one committee. He said the Archduke, who is a pretender to the Austrian throne, had two brothers who had gone into the battalion as privates.

The purpose of the committee, Mr. Roosevelt explained, is to let Austrians loyal to the United States know how and where they can apply to the War Department.

His discussion of the subject arose after he was told reports were current that Otto was heading a committee controlling an Austrian unit in the Army.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had read them, that they were completely vicious and untrue, but that they had been copied by quite a number of papers. He had before him as he talked over the matter a memorandum from which he drew some of his information.

Chemical Controls Upheld in Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Canadian Supreme Court upheld Government wartime economic powers in two test cases yesterday when it ruled valid controls over chemicals.

The Government submitted the questions to establish the legality of orders-in-council appointing wartime economic controllers and of the powers vested in such controllers.

Virginia Tech Juniors To Be Called Into Army

BLACKSBURG, Va., Jan. 6 (AP)—Officials at Virginia Polytechnic Institute said tonight they had been informed the school's junior classmen in R. O. T. C. training will be called to active duty in the Army at the end of the current quarter in March.

The seniors will enter the Army as corporals, and will be sent immediately to officer candidate schools for three months' training in preparation for commissions as second lieutenants. They will receive pay at the rate of $66 per month.

Sub Takes 29 From Isle In Japanese Grip

WITH SOUTH PACIFIC FLEET, Jan. 5 (AP)—A daring submarine operation under cover of darkness has resulted in the rescue of 29 men, women, and children from a Japanese-held island in the Solomon group, Admiral William F. Halsey disclosed.

The commander of the South Pacific force said that 17 of those rescued were white women. Three were children.

The operation involved the detaching of a fleet submarine from the task of sinking Japanese shipping and sending it to shallow waters to effect the evacuation.

The daring coup was accomplished under the noses of the Japanese.

Women On Island

Information was received late in December that a party of missionaries, who had not been evacuated prior to enemy occupation of the Solomons last spring, was in danger of capture by a raiding force of several hundred Japanese. The missionaries had heard of the presence of white women on the island.

The task of rescuing the group became a race against time. Just before New Year's Day, information was received that the Japanese planned to send a strong detachment to capture the missionaries after two enemy onsets had sent the whites scurrying into the brush for safety.

Only two methods of effecting the rescue were feasible—either by air or submarine. The underwater craft was chosen.

Messages were dispatched to this craft, which was unable to reply lest it give away its position. Thus progress of the daring plan to evacuate those endangered would not be determined.

Rendezvous Kept

It is known now, however, that the submarine commander received and carried out the orders.

The submarine reached the rendezvous exactly on schedule. It stood close to shore, and took the refugees aboard at night after replying to a predesignated signal. Originally it had been planned to make a second attempt the following night if the initial try was unsuccessful.

As it turned out that would have been tragic, for the morning after the fleeing party was placed aboard the sub, a large number of Japanese landed.

Forty-eight hours after the submarine slipped away from the scene, the commander's first laconic announcement of success was received. A day later the group was transferred to an American patrol vessel in friendly waters and was immediately taken to Australia.

The names and addresses of those rescued are not known at this time.

Ohio River Flood Crest Moves South

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6 (AP)—The long crest of the worst Ohio River flood since 1937 moved slowly southward today, leaving a trail of mud and debris.

Below Louisville the water continued to rise, but was expected to crest and begin falling within 48 hours.

At Paducah, Gov. Dwight H. Green reported after an airplane survey of southern Illinois yesterday that "flood conditions do not appear in such a bad state."

"Some roads are covered, making them impassable, some lowlands are flooded and several families homeless, but the situation isn't any way near like that of 1937," he said.

Dakar Head Asks Pact With De Gaulle

DAKAR, Jan. 5. Delayed. (AP)—Governor General Pierre Boisson of French North and West Africa said today he considered an agreement with the Fighting French of Gen. Charles de Gaulle "most desirable," but that the problem should be handled "in its entirety" by Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud, High Commissioner of French Africa.

[General Giraud has arrived at Dakar with an escort of 25 planes, according to a Dakar Radio report recorded in New York.

Crowds lined the road from the airport, the broadcast said, and cried: "Long live Giraud!" and "Long live France!" General Giraud was greeted by Governor General Boisson.]

Governor General Boisson, who ordered resistance to the attack on Dakar by the British and Fighting French in September, 1940, and remained an unyielding adversary of the de Gaullists until the Allied occupation of North Africa, stated his position in the first interview he has granted an American newspaperman.

Favors Rapprochement

"In the highest interests of France I consider a rapprochement to be most desirable," he said. "However, the problem is not limited only to West Africa. It rests upon General Giraud to treat it in its entirety."

The Governor General made an effort to hide his amusement on being confronted with the three questions about Dakar raised over and over again in the past two years.

The first concerned the story that if the attack on Dakar in 1940 had lasted another hour the city would have been forced to surrender.

"I don't believe so," Governor General Boisson said. "It is true that we were rather low on ammunition when the attack ceased, but nevertheless we could have held out for some time."

No U-Boats Fueled

Asked if any Axis submarines ever had entered the port of Dakar or received fuel and supplies off Dakar, he said: "There never has been a single Axis submarine enter the port or refuel off Dakar."

To the third question as to whether the Germans or Italians ever had sent an armistice commission to Dakar, he replied: "There never has been a German or Italian commission here."

The Governor General volunteered the information that "superbly trained" West African troops already are being sent to North Africa and that the number sent into combat depended entirely on the arrival of matériel for them.

The man who resisted the Fighting French and the British spoke solemnly and with evident sincerity as he spoke of the desirability of uniting with them.

"We have made the decision," he said. "From the moment we decided to go into the war with the Allies we have had no ulterior motives. Once we put the signature on paper our decision was cut and dried."

French Keep Pledge

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 6 (AP)—An authoritative source said today that political complications following the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan had made no change in the Admiral's pledge to use the French fleet at Dakar with the United States and British navies and had caused no slackening of pro-Allied French military effort.

"French sailors have been saddened by the Admiral's death, but there has been no slackening of their morale and they are ready to take their ships to sea against the Axis when they are ordered, which will be as soon as possible," said this informant, whose identity may not be divulged.

Persons in the confidence of Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner for French North and West Africa, expressed satisfaction with the suggestion of Gen. Charles de Gaulle for a meeting to unite pro-Allied Frenchmen under one banner and pointed out that there were no differences between the two men, both of whom are fiercely anti-Nazi.

"It is a question of method rather than of principles," one source said.

Officially, the Giraud government has been silent on any plans or negotiations with the Fighting French. [General de Gaulle sent his offer to meet General Giraud on French soil on Christmas Day.]

French sources said the shadow of Marshal Philippe Pétain lies heavily upon the people of North Africa, who also have been subjected to two years of Nazi propaganda, and any premature move to open negotiations might increase public tension.

The United States and Britain seemed to have adopted a policy of leaving the French to settle their own political problems despite the arrival of Harold MacMillan as British Resident Minister for Allied Headquarters, who has called on General Giraud, and the presence of Robert Murphy, United States Minister.

Observers regarded it as unlikely that either the Americans or the British would act as direct intermediary in any negotiations. General Giraud, who dislikes political matters, is known to prefer to devote his time to forming a big French army to help drive the Germans from France and leave political problems to someone else.

French Somaliland Restrictions Lifted

Recorded by CBS

London

Now that French Somaliland has joined the United Nations, wireless sets confiscated by the Vichy regime have been returned to the inhabitants, the BBC has reported.

Gen. Paul Louis le Gentilhomme, Fighting French Commissioner for War, told the people they could "read any foreign newspaper and listen to any wireless station" they pleased.

Lebrun in Africa?

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Albert Lebrun, President of the French Republic until its fall, was reported by a Brazzaville broadcast to have arrived in North Africa, but unofficial though completely reliable sources in London said it was known definitely that this was not true.

[The report of the Brazzaville Radio, controlled by the Fighting French, was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission in the United States last night.]

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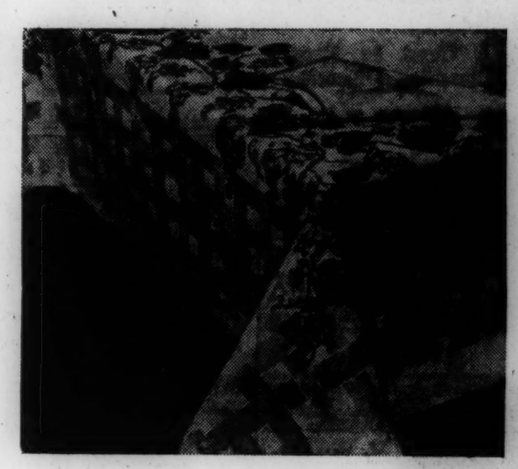

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Concrete: Value Is Proved When Tornado Hits Dwellings

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wartime research in housing is spelling out one answer to durable, sound-proof, tornado-proof, termite-proof, quickly-built and inexpensive homes with the eight-letter word: "concrete."

It's not a new word. Yet some of the qualities of durability and speed in construction known to concrete builders have remained unknown to most builders until the war emergency compelled attention to materials that could be substituted for steel, nails and lumber.

Attract Attention

And a tornado in Kokomo, Ind., which laid low many of the buildings in Gateway Gardens housing project last summer, but left virtually unscathed the concrete masonry dwelling units there turned the eyes of government officials more carefully upon an appraisal of concrete for future construction.

Since then dozens of concrete home communities have sprung up throughout the United States for the housing of families of the armed forces as well as those of defense workers.

Since Pearl Harbor, families of 500 marines have moved into a modern concrete home community on the West Coast built as part of the program to provide "permanent" facilities for a two-ocean Navy. The Government likes them chiefly because they are fire-resistant and easy to maintain in their original clean-cut appearance.

Population Triples

Concrete housing is largely responsible for the tripling of the population of Rantoul, Ill., in the last year and one half by war workers. Businessmen of this town say that were it not for concrete, the housing expansion here could never have taken place.

Even the American Federation of Labor has undertaken to prove to itself the feasibility of concrete construction and incidentally help relieve the Detroit housing shortage, by sponsoring the building of a four-room concrete bungalow built, financed and advertised by the A. F. of L. The idea was to prove what can be accomplished in the small-house field in the saving of critical materials.

There is no scarcity of concrete and the transportation and manufacture of these units do not conflict with production for war needs. The blocks are manufactured in all parts of the country from materials readily available in most localities, and hence requiring only short hauls.

Ohio Development

In Hamilton, Ohio, 31 concrete buildings accommodating 141 families are 76 per cent completed in a housing development only two and one-half months after construction was started.

Not Enough Roofs

All available housing has been absorbed by defense workers in San Diego, Calif. The city has built thousands of houses into which it moved some of its people from slums areas, then refilled the old houses again. It built several thousand more houses for use by the military personnel, and then built still more houses—all this under the sponsoring hand of the Federal Government.

In addition, private capital pushed back the perimeter of the city with hundreds of new homes until priorities became fashionable. And still there were not enough roofs for those people engaged in the various war activities. The prospect of building still more houses has grown dimmer, both because of material and of manpower shortages.

So the Federal Government has opened a down-town office through which it hopes to find homes in office buildings and in empty, or partly empty store buildings. The need for this is shown by the fact that in November 3,600 applications for homes were filed. Of these only 200 could be accommodated.

'Land Empire'

Controlling interest in the "land empire" of the Stuart family of Virginia, said to be the largest cattle ranch east of the Mississippi River, has been sold by the Stuarts to a Chicago investor, it was reported today by Previews, Inc., national clearing house for realty transactions.

Papago Tribe Does Share To Win War

TUCSON, Ariz.—Two thirds of the 6,200 Papago Indians on their 3,000,000-acre desert reservations, west of Tucson, are away from home doing some kind of work to aid in winning the war. Those left have gone back to pottery dishes and to the foods of their ancestors, in order that there may be more steel and sugar and canned goods for the fighting forces.

These and many other astonishing facts about the Papago people were told to the Arizona Archeological and Historical Society by Mrs. Beulah L. Head, reservation superintendent: by Mrs. Lupe Johnson, a Papago woman on the agency staff, and Richard Hendricks, a member of the Tribal Council.

Mrs. Head said that 800 Papago families are picking cotton for white farmers—the long-staple cotton so sorely needed to make parachutes and other military equipment. The copper mine at Ajo employs 200 Papago men, and 20 more work in the railroad shops at Tucson. Several Papago women are taking courses so they can replace men in the same shops. In addition, nearly 100 young Papagos are in the armed forces.

Every family left on the reservation is taking care of livestock and other property for half a dozen absent families. Mrs. Head recently checked 110 houses in 14 villages and found only 28 occupied. Among the remaining Papagos are only 50 unemployed, all of them too old to work.

In her talk to the Historical Society, Mrs. Johnson said:

"Our Papago women are sending their husbands and sons to war and we are facing this as bravely as other women. We have given up our pots and pans to the scrap drive and now use pottery. We have gathered more desert fruits and cholla cactus buds and seeds and are preserving all these to help save food so we won't buy so much and will leave more food for our armies. Our women work in the fields and for the Red Cross."

All earnings that can possibly be spared are invested in war stamps and bonds. In addition, the Tribal Council has bought bonds with $10,100 of the tribe's funds.

Even Belgian Judges Strike Against Nazis

LONDON, Jan. 6 (CBS)—The Nazis have been forced to give way before protests of the Belgian judiciary, the British Radio reports.

"Judges and magistrates of Belgium have forced the Germans to revise a number of decrees," a BBC broadcast said. "More than a thousand Belgian judges and magistrates struck on Dec. 12 in protest against German interference. The Court of Appeal in Brussels defied the Germans and declared that measures they had issued were illegal. The Germans replied by arresting the three members of the Court.

"Thereupon the Belgian judiciary decided to suspend the administration of justice. The Germans had to give way."

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Belgian judges have gone on strike against the German invaders of their country.

Reports reaching London show that since Nazi authorities ordered Belgian courts to apply Nazi laws, more than 1,000 Belgian judges have refused to return to their benches. Today, administration of justice in Belgium practically is suspended, resulting in a difficult problem for the German authorities.

The strike of the Belgian magistrates is only one symptom of increasing resistance in Belgium.

A compact and highly industrial country like Belgium cannot revolt openly. Armed resistance is likely to be crushed immediately by the Nazis. Although killing of German soldiers and bombing attacks against troop trains and factories continue to occur, violent sabotage, on the whole, has been perhaps less frequent in Belgium than in other German-occupied territories.

But opposition to the Nazis is nevertheless as deeply rooted in Belgium as anywhere in Europe. The Belgians are undergoing, for the second time in one generation, a bitter experience with German terrorism and plundering. As in 1914-18, the Belgians stubbornly are resisting German enticements and German threats and they know how to make the invaders feel more than uncomfortable.

Belgium also has its traitors and its collaborationists helping the Nazis to subdue their countrymen. Yet as King Leopold repeatedly refused to collaborate with occupation authorities, the Nazis have been unable to form a Quisling government. They have, however, succeeded in putting some of their henchmen into administrative key positions.

One of these Nazi tools is Gerard Romsée, leader of the extremist Flemish Nationalist Party, whom the Germans made Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior. In this position, Mr. Romsée has endeavored to reform the Belgian administration according to the Nazi pattern. Hundreds of Belgian officials who refused to fall in line were dismissed. The overwhelming majority of the mayors of Belgian cities have been discharged and replaced by Rexist and Flemish National Socialists.

The men who had accepted positions to work for the Nazis and against their countrymen, however, soon became aware that it was not without risk to hold these well-paid offices. They met with decided resistance on the part of the lower officials who could not be replaced easily and who consciously sabotaged the execution of Nazi orders.

Quisling papers in Belgium are replete with threats against Belgian officials who resist. "New order" has begun in Belgium. The Belgian Government abroad published the photostat of a German proclamation addressed to the Belgian police and gendarmes, threatening them with harsh reprisals if they continued to commit "criminal acts" and failed to "carry out their duties." On Aug. 7, 1942, a Rexist (pro-German) paper wrote: "In all police stations, in all the courts, on every bench sabotage continues."

Resistance May Grow

But as the tide of war turns the resistance of Belgian patriots may be expected to become more daring.

A reaction to American entry into the war may have been reflected in the action of the "Belgian Federation of Lawyers" as long ago as last May.

In a letter addressed to Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen, head of the Military Administration in Belgium, they protested against the arrest of several colleagues and declared solemnly that the Bar would continue to defend the established law. "All Belgians," the letter concluded, "remain in their misfortune unshakeably attached to their ideals of justice and law." Several times, Belgian courts have rebuked the Nazis and have ruled that their decrees were illegal.

One resistance of the Belgians apparently has been sufficient to cause the Nazis to give up plans to make Belgian universities centers of National Socialist propaganda. They are unable to organize a Nazi-dominated university and had to close several of the most important existing institutions, for instance the University of Brussels. Yet, Belgian Nazis continue to declare that the remaining universities are showing ill will toward the Germans and their Belgian friends, that professors are unable to understand the "spirit" of National Socialism, that the majority of students refuse to enter Nazi organizations and that especially the "Roman Catholic universities" have remained "reactionary strongholds in the service of the liberal-minded among Catholics."

Publication Suspended

It is significant that a Nazi publication for students of the Ghent University, financed by the Germans, had to be suspended for lack of contributors.

In recent weeks, tension between the Nazi authorities and the Belgian people has increased. The Belgians see that Nazi strength is dwindling—occupation forces are reported to be composed of "badly equipped and poorly disciplined soldiers," while at the same time, Nazi repression becomes more ruthless every day. The number of Belgian hostages executed by German firing squads has increased during the last months.

Moreover, the Belgian food situation has been deteriorating. Prince Albert de Ligne, godson of the late King Albert of Belgium, who recently arrived in England, stated that rationing has become still more severe. The supply of milk has almost disappeared, he reported.

Christian Science Program on Radio

Walter W. Kantack will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Jan. 10, from 8:30 a. m., EWT. The subject of the address is "Finding Ourselves."

This is the fourth program in the 1942-1943 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Food Gets to Finland For Soviet Captives

GENEVA, Switzerland, Jan. 6 (AP)—The International Committee of the Red Cross announced today the arrival in Helsingfors, Finland, of quantities of foodstuffs and vitamins as gifts from the American and Canadian Red Cross units to Russian war prisoners.

The shipment consisted of 3,749 11-pound packs of food and 499,000 vitamin units. Last August, 5,000 food packages were delivered to Helsingfors.

New Tank Pump

Ejects 40-Foot Stream

This pump-type extinguisher, made almost entirely of wood and plastic Tenite, has its own storage tank with a capacity of five gallons.

Incendiary Fighter Is Almost Entirely Wood and Plastics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new tank pump, or incendiary bomb fighter, has just been developed for more effective means of combating fires, particularly in case of enemy bombings on our coastal areas and defense centers. The apparatus is constructed almost entirely of wood and plastic Tenite, and was perfected at the request of a government agency.

This pump-type extinguisher has its own storage tank with a capacity of five gallons. It is not a stirrup pump, thus eliminating the need of extra pails. A forced stream of water can be ejected an average distance of about 40 feet through the synthetic hose, which is made of cotton-and-paper woven fabric covered with Kodapak, a sheeting material of the same basic substance as the Tenite. The whole device is very light in weight, convenient to carry, and may be operated with ease by a single person.

The device has been subjected to extensive tests in leading laboratories and the standards of performance and durability, as revealed in these tests, were excellent. The New York City Fire Department has also tested and approved the apparatus in connection with the local law compelling the purchase of auxiliary fire-fighting equipment.

U. S. Safety Drive Beginning Jan. 18

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—A nationwide campaign to stimulate public interest in safety in the factory, home and on the streets will be taken to all key war production centers in the nation beginning on Jan. 18, it was announced here today.

William A. Irvin, National Chairman of the War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower, and Col. John Stilwell, President of the National Safety Council, parent organization of the Fund, said the safety drive will begin at St. Louis and go from there to Chicago, Ill., Saint Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Calif.; Dallas, Fort Worth, and Houston, Texas, and New Orleans, La.

"In each city, acting as spokesmen for wartime safety in America, we shall call on local leaders among business, industry, the unions, and municipal authorities to join ranks in the national safety movement," Mr. Irvin declared. "It is our intention to enlist not only the industry and civic leadership of the wartime community but also the necessary local financial support."

Colonel Stilwell reported that the Fund was nearing its initial $5,000,000 goal, contributed by industries, banks and insurance companies, but stressed that it was the aim of the Fund to obtain sufficient contributions to make its work self-perpetuating.

Hundreds of Child Care Units Are Due for War Job Mothers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Early establishment of hundreds of war nurseries and child care centers to aid war-working mothers was forecast here today by Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, following a change in federal policy.

Communities no longer have to prove their financial inability to provide the necessary facilities before getting Lanham Act war public services funds for the establishment and operation of such centers.

General Fleming explained the change in policy, along with announcement of presidential approval of 39 projects, all but three of which will be located in Salt Lake City, Utah, where a survey revealed an urgent need for care for 664 children of working mothers. The other three projects will be located at Medford, Ore.

FWA had previously announced aid for only eight child care centers from Lanham Act funds which can be used for both construction and operation—everything except food.

Various Government officials here have pointed to the large rate of absenteeism in factories as indicating the need for child care facilities as well as community aid in other household tasks such as laundry, cooking and cleaning. Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, said this week he had no adequate absentee figures for the nation, but a New York regional survey showed that one out of every 100 workers in war plants remain away from their jobs daily, thus delaying the war effort by that proportion.

Several of the nursery schools approved today were originally started as WPA projects and are being converted to Lanham Act projects in connection with the liquidation of the WPA program.

Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant to General Fleming in Charge of War Public Services Projects explained that fees charged parents of children cared for at the nurseries will be arranged on a sliding scale according to their ability to pay. According to Government definition, war nurseries provide care for children under five, while centers provide supplemental care and supervision, before and after school and on school holidays for five to 12 years olds.

Helvetium Split From Radium In Tests at Bern Institute

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 6 (AP)—Helvetium, chemical element No. 85, and the last discovered of the 92 primary substances which make up all matter, has now been separated from its parent substance, radium, in sufficient quantity so that it can be photographed and given further study, two natural scientists at the Radium Institute here asserted yesterday.

The collaborators are Dr. Walter Minder, who announced his discovery of helvetium in July, 1940, and Dr. Alice Leigh-Smith, wife of a British diplomat here and a pupil of Madame Marie Curie, co-discoverer of radium. Dr. Leigh-Smith was one of the first women in England to be awarded a doctor's dgree in nuclear physics.

[When Dr. Minder announced his discovery of the elusive No. 85 in 1940, he said he had isolated a tiny speck, one ten-thousandth of a milligram, from a gram of radium.

Helvetium was not only the last of the theoretically conceivable chemical primaries but was also the tenth and final of the radio-active elements whose discovery began with the work of Pierre and Marie Curie. They discovered radium in 1898.

Dr. Minder's search for helvetium is credited with having been indirectly responsible for the finding of the next-to-last element, No. 87, the clue being contained in a theory which he published in 1938. As early as 1930, however, two American scientists, Dr. Fred Allison and Prof. E. J. Murphy, had detected signs of the existence of it in the minerals pollucite and lepidolite.]

Element 85 is also known in the United States as alabamine. Element 87 is known in the United States as virginium and by many natural scientists its discovery has been credited to Dr. Jacob Papish of Cornell University, by others to the Americans, Dr. Allison and Professor Murphy.

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U. S. Budget Biggest Ever In the World

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The most expensively worded book in history—the United States Budget which will call for cash spending of more than $100,000,000,000 in the next fiscal year—went to press today.

Because it is also one of the biggest and most complicated books published each year, it will not be ready for public reading until Jan. 11, when clerks will read the introduction to both houses of Congress.

Containing about 1,000 pages of fine type, the annual financial blueprint of the Federal Government will be primarily a bill, tendered as part of the price of victory.

The document will contain a few million dollars for routine things like forest conservation or beetle control, but the direct war costs for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Lend-Lease, and similar activities, alone, are about $100,000,000,000.

That's about $30,000,000,000 more than is being spent in the current fiscal year, which will end June 30, 1943. It's about four times as much as was spent by this country in the World War. It's more than England and Germany, and all the other belligerents are spending, a year, put together.

At that, officials said, the only reason the figure wasn't bigger is that it represents the largest sum which the experts believe can be spent in a year, considering the prospective output of United States war factories.

Milk Delivery Cost Must Be Cut

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 6 (AP)—Hailing as "most desirable" a government proposal to effect economies in milk distribution, the president of the Dairyman's League Co-operative Association has called for an overhauling of New York City's "extravagant" delivery system.

Commenting upon an announcement by Agriculture Secretary Claude R. Wickard, calling for the "elimination of frills and reduction in special services" in connection with milk distribution, Fred H. Sexauer declared in a statement:

"In total war, waste of manpower, vital materials and accessories cannot be tolerated. The New York milk shed's $2,000,000,000 diary industry is one of the big users of things vital to the war."

He said that although "orderly rearrangement of handling and distribution" has effected substantial savings in manpower, equipment, fuel, tires and trucks "in the country end of business," in New York City, "little or nothing has been done" to wipe out duplication and waste.

Sikorski 'Satisfied' With U. S. Results

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Poland's Prime Minister, Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, saw President Roosevelt yesterday for the last time before returning to the seat of his Government-in-Exile in exile in England, and said afterward he was "sure we will be fully victorious."

He would not predict victory would come in 1943, although he said it was not impossible, since "one never knows."

For several weeks General Sikorski has been in this country engaging in conversations on what he called "important matters pertaining to the war and other subjects." He said he was "most satisfied" with them.

He was accompanied to the White House by the Polish Ambassador, Jan Ciechanowski, who acted as interpreter.

Merchant Ship Medalist Safe in Disaster No. 2

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (AP)—The first recipient of the newly created Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal has survived his second ship disaster.

He is Edwin F. Cheney, Jr., of Yeadon, Pa., decorated by President Roosevelt at the White House last Oct. 8 for rescuing 11 shipmates in the torpedoing of the tanker John D. Gill.

Yesterday the Navy announced that he was aboard a medium-sized tanker when it ran aground on an East Coast shoal recently and broke in half.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ARABIAN NIGHTS — Tongue-in-cheek tale about Haroun, Schéhérazade, Sindbad, Aladdin, et al.—M. Y.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BAMBI—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting Some unfortunate features.—M. Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M. Y. C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices —M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings. —M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters —M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteurs' efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y.

CANAL ZONE — Action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M. Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. Story about business and romantic rivals who take rivalry into the air.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory conclusion.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DR. BROADWAY — Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

ESCAPE FROM CRIME—Effective "B" crime melodrama about ex-convict trying to go straight.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FLYING FORTRESS — Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some.—M.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY—Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

GOLD RUSH — Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M. Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles happily resolved as usual.—M. Y. C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M. Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M. Y.

ICE-CAPADES—Story of country girl, battling city slickers, subordinated to specialty and chorus numbers on ice. Fun for skating fans.—M. Y. C.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

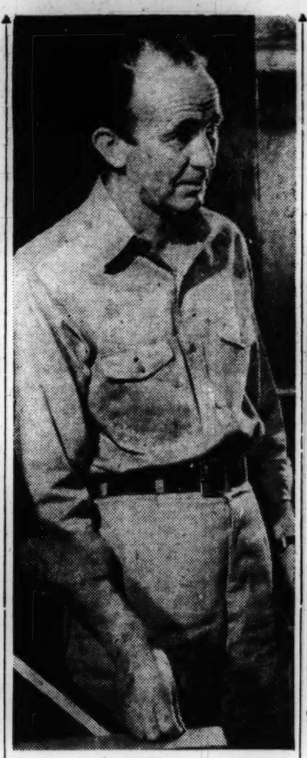
IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh. Plight of young Negro treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IN WHICH WE SERVE—Gallant and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seaman. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutauity and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.



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NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaining, romantic comedy drama. Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

OVER MY DEAD BODY—Burlesque in which author of mystery thrillers finds himself suspected of murder. Moderately amusing.—M. Y.

PITTSBURGH — Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical, in Technicolor.—M. Y.

SPOILERS — Story of honky tonk queen.—M.

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES—Carmen Miranda's songs and speech give Technicolor musical its spring.—M. Y

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical.—M. Y. C.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

SUICIDE SQUADRON — Polish composer-pianist faces question of staying in U. S. or returning to England as pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Wacky comedy in which dominating business woman falls in love with her male secretary.—M. Y

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M. Y

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Presumably fictional account of Military Academy beginnings. Much brutality.—M.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE —Characteristic Hugh Herbert farce —M. Y. C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—Romance against war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about husband working in father-in-law's office.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TIME TO KILL — Routine Michael Shayne whodunit.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages in poor taste. Otherwise one of the best of its kind.—M. Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M. Y. C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificiality distorts effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice in comedy melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy—M. Y.

TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about shiftless and amoral clan.—M.

TWIN BEDS—Tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M. Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M. Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Naziism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Western against background of 1860's. Arrested mental development used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction but, on the whole, written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M. Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers —M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C

YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Story of New York tax driver leading Burma convoy. Exciting scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M. Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M. Y

Recent Releases

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama —M. Y.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy interlude and some first-rate character acting. Plausibility derives more from the players than from the plot.—M. Y.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME—Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHISTLING IN DIXIE—Timid radio sleuth trails a real murderer in an entertaining knockabout mystery farce.—M. Y.

JACARE—Camera record of expedition up the Amazon to capture alligators and other creatures.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast. —M. Y.

KING'S ROW — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actor's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performance as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front. —M. Y.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with affection and decency saving two from misery —M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. —M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder in routine melodrama.—M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Entertaining but overdone musical in Technicolor.—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce, Questionable taste.—M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

NAVY COMES THROUGH—Lively war melodrama about Navy detachment assigned to freighter. Plenty of action and excitement but not much logic. —M. Y.

NIGHTMARE—American gambler and London lady take a moderately exciting trip to Scotland to solve a murder. —M. Y.

NIGHT MONSTER — Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS — Murder mystery, emphasis on comedy.—M. Y.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PALM BEACH STORY — Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda.—M, Y. C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE—MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental. —M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy characteristic of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein.—M. Y. C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative; dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again. —M. Y. C.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confessed, for publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on fleet airarm.—M. Y.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff. —M.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him.—M. Y.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

U. S.—States May 'Freeze' Relationships

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—A virtual "freezing" of the present relationship between the States and the Federal Government in respect to division of powers or rights is looked for by informed observers, with every present indication pointing to an agreement to this effect between federal and state officials before many weeks.

The freezing process, providing though for "un-freezing" to meet critical war emergencies, it is learned from reliable authority close to both groups, will come as a means of obviating any disruption of the war effort which might grow from further aggressive movements by either side, and not as a result of a resolution of the issue itself.

For some time both sides have recognized the potential danger to the war program in continued clashes over this division of power. The more extreme elements in the Federal Government on the one hand do not want their plans upset by raids from the States aimed at "taking back" privileges traditionally inherent in the State and now assumed or encroached upon by Washington. And the extremists on the state side see further federal encroachment as upsetting the very principles for which the nation is supposed to be fighting.

Friction Hampers Operation

For some time fundamental differences on this question, crystalized into increasing action or threats from federal sources, and increasingly vigorous resistance, have served to hamper the smooth operation of some parts of the war plan. The possibility of serious disruption has been appreciated by both sides, and a mutual understanding before it is too late is now seen to be desirable.

The understanding will be perhaps unheralded when it comes. As a matter of fact it will not be official. It will be a "gentlemen's agreement," and while perhaps not every state administrator will indorse it, the result is expected to be a period during which the federal group will, with war emergency reservations, attempt no more movement over into the state field, and the States will attempt no concerted reclamation of those "rights" which they insist are exclusively theirs.

Where Movement Stems

The Council of State Governments is the liaison unit, if not the prime motivating force behind the pending rapprochement. Frank Bane, Director of this organization of state administrators and legislators, represents the interests of this group.

On the other hand, he has long been advising and assisting the administration in Washington on matters requiring help from the States. It was he, for instance, who worked out both civilian defense and the rationing system.

Furthermore, Mr. Bane has a broad view on the question of so-called state-rights, and sees the inevitability of a progressively greater degree of "co-operation" between the States and the Federal government. He points out, for instance, that this fundamental change in the division of powers has been under way for many years, since 1910 in fact.

Needed Little Red Fence

At that time local and State governments initiated, paid for, and administered all programs in such fields as education, roads, health, social security, public works, relief, and investment protection.

"A little red fence," says Mr. Bane, "could have been built around each State and no one would have been bothered by it very much."

The whole question will be aired at the Assembly of the Council of State Governments in Baltimore this month. It will come up for discussion in the 44 State Legislatures meeting in 1943 as they are asked to pass uniform laws aimed at further facilitating State co-operation with the Federal Government in prosecution of the war.

Chief opposition is expected to center on suspension of enforcement of State laws which hamper the war effort, under executive decree, when Legislatures are not in session.

Gov. Herbert O'Connor, of Maryland, chairman of the Conference of Governors, sums up the liberal attitude in these words:

"As an example of what adjustments can be made promptly and for the best interests of the nation, I might point to the example of the States when they quickly removed impediments to transportation when we were requested by the War Department to eliminate those barriers which were hampering the war effort.

"The States stand ready to take similar steps wherever needed to insure the country's success. But there is one condition which should be imposed. Only those state powers should be surrendered that are actually and directly necessary to win the war. And secondly, it should be clearly understood that the return of those powers from the federal to the local governments will be made at the end of hostilities. Thus, our dual form of government will be maintained."

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The Home Forum

Freedom From Invasion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING to realize that we live in a mental realm, which is not measured by geographical boundaries, by mountain ridges or rocky coasts. This realization sets them wondering if there is not a way to attain permanent security other than by the material force of armaments.

The first enemy each one must overcome is a mental suggestion—the enemy of fear. The Bible teaches (I John 4:18), **"There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear."** God is Love, and God is everywhere; therefore fear has no foundation and no power to darken thought which holds firmly to this great fact. In the ninety-first Psalm is given the antidote to fear (91:1, 10): **"He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. . . . There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling."**

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, was absolutely fearless by reason of his complete understanding of the omnipresence of God and of his own oneness with the Father. On one occasion he said (Matthew 26:53), **"Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?"** thus showing his perfect comprehension of the adequacy of divine Love to meet every contingency.

In all her writings Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, stresses the fact that the creating, governing power which sustains the universe is Mind, unlimited divine intelligence, which imparts thoughts and ideas expressing its own essential nature. Since Mind is God, infinite good, its expression or manifestation must also be good, without any admixture of evil. The unfolding to human consciousness of the true creation, the spiritual universe, including man, is described in the first chapter of Genesis, wherein there is no mention of evil.

But it may be asked, How does this benefit me, for I appear to be living in a world where evil is rampant? Christian Science shows that evil is unreal, that is, unknown to God; but the belief that evil exists and is real manifests itself in countless ways. Evil is the opposite of good, which is one and indivisible; and as the unity and allness of God, good, are discerned, and kept constantly in thought, the claims of evil will gradually fade from the experience of the individual who maintains this spiritual assurance. In her book "Retrospection and Introspection" Mrs. Eddy declares (p. 61) that **"man's harmony is no more to be invaded than the rhythm of the universe."** She says that this fact held in thought before one goes to sleep will preclude the possibility of awakening "in fear or suffering of any sort." Many students of Christian Science have proved the truth of this statement; and some have found that no shattering shock of bombs or fear of fire could invade the peace which comes from the consciousness of God's presence and allness.

Malice, hate, pride, duplicity, and cruelty are mental enemies, and when these beliefs are suggested to thought, it is well to know that they are not real, and cannot endure, for God's allness obliterates them.

Disease is another error of belief which can be conquered through the understanding that it is foreign to the nature of God, and therefore unknown to His idea, man. Its various phases and symptoms are theoretical, having no foundation in Truth, for they are built up through false education from the basis of matter and material sense.

Sin is an illusive taskmaster, which can be withstood as we see that God never made a wrong desire, and that man in His likeness cannot know sin, entertain it, love it, or fear it. It has no possible attraction for spiritual man, the true selfhood of each one of us. All these suggestions of evil attempt to make their entry into our thinking undetected; therefore it is imperative that each individual should deal with them in his own thinking, and overcome them through the power of God reflected in his consciousness. Such overcoming uproots error in human thought and experience. Speaking of "this leaven of Truth" Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 118). **"It must destroy the entire mass of error, and so be eternally glorified in man's spiritual freedom."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather, at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

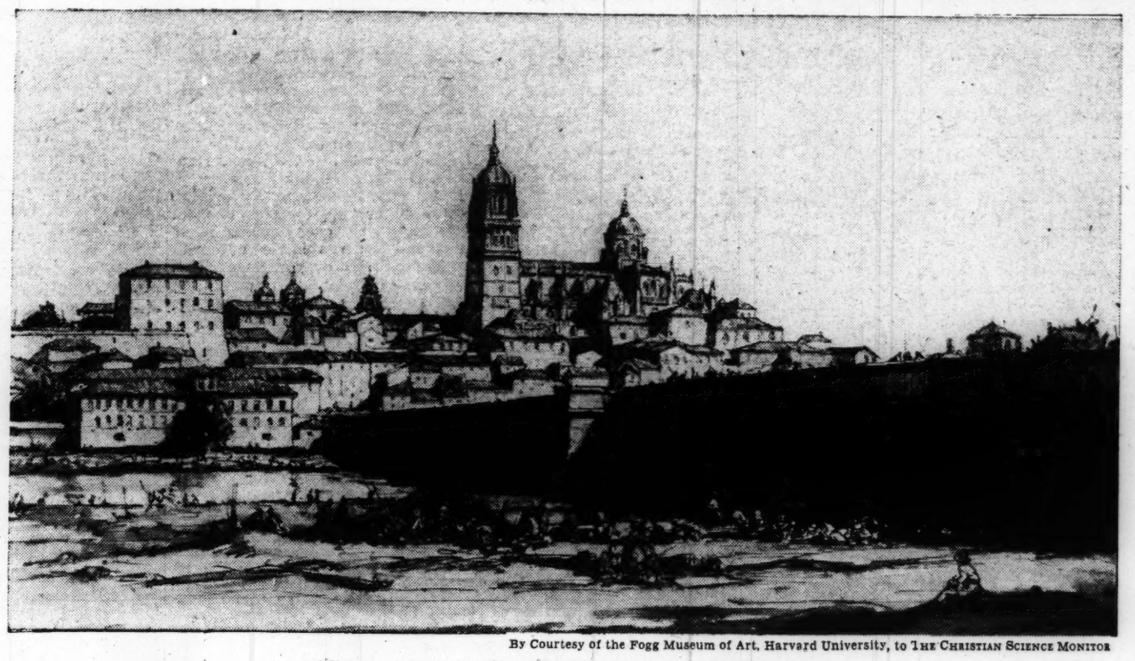
Range Rider of The Cow Country

SOMEONE HAS SAID that the West has been the mother of many children. Prominent among her offspring were the trapper, fur trader, prospector, freighter, cowboy, and homesteader. . . . Each of these has had his biographers, but far more than his brothers has the range rider of the Cow Country caught the fancy and attracted the interest of a later generation. Of him and his vocation much has been written, and yet few people who know at first hand something of ranching on the western plains are willing to admit that any book on the subject is entirely correct. This is due largely to the fact that the range cattle industry came into being suddenly, rose to mammoth proportions, and, except in certain isolated areas, largely disappeared within a single generation. . . .

Whether he was riding and keeping up a fence or merely riding the imaginary line which marked the border of his employer's range, the line rider's life was likely to be a lonely one. If two men were stationed at a camp it was not so bad, but in many cases a cow hand would be located all alone in a camp a great many miles from any other human habitation. He often saw no one for days and in exceptional cases for weeks at a time. Under such conditions he of course had a large measure of independence. He was for the time strictly his own boss, but his duties were many and varied. He must ride his line and keep up the fence or strive to keep the cattle on their own side of the line. Water holes must be visited and any helpless animal bogged down pulled from the mud by the rope attached to the saddle horn. . . .

The hospitality of the Cow Country was boundless. Any stray rider who appeared at a line camp was not only invited but urged to stop and spend the night, and no questions asked. . . . It was enough that he was hungry and needed shelter. He was welcome and the line rider was glad for his company. If he stopped at a camp and found no one there, he was at entire liberty to go in, cook himself a meal, and ride on after he had washed the dishes. On this last point the etiquette of the range spoke in no uncertain terms. . . .

In spite of the monotony of trail driving, the strenuous labor of the roundups, and the loneliness of a remote line camp, cowboy life was not without its compensations. Every range rider loved his work, was proud of his job, and maintained an intense loyalty toward his employer and the brand.—From "Cow Country," by EDWARD EVERETT DALE. (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press.)



By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SALAMANCA": *A Drawing by Herman A. Webster*

HERMAN ARMOUR WEBSTER, born in New York City in 1878, was graduated from Yale University in 1900. Journeying to Paris to study, he thereafter lived abroad, where his talents were recognized and signalized. In 1907 he was enrolled as an associate member of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers. He distinguished himself in another way by founding the "Société des Amis des Vieux Moulins," an organization which undertook to preserve the old windmills of France.

This drawing displays his skill as draftsman. His technique in drawing architectural subjects is noteworthy. In a horizontal composition, he sets before us a panorama of the ancient Spanish city of Salamanca, capital of the province of the same name, which was once in the hands of Hannibal, and, at a later date, dominated by Goths and Moors. It achieved eminence finally for the great Salamanca University at which Columbus lectured on the subject of his discoveries. The Cathedral of Salamanca was built in the late Romanesque style. In characteristic fashion, the Cathedral dominates the skyline, with the tile-roofed houses huddled together about it. The sturdy bridge in the foreground spans the Tormes River.

D. A.

LIBRES DE LA INVASION

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA GENTE está principiando a darse cuenta de que vivimos en un reino mental que no se mide por límites geográficos, por cordilleras de montañas ni por costas rocallosas. Al darse cuenta de esto quisiera saber si no hay un modo de obtener seguridad permanente que no sea por medio de la fuerza material de los armamentos.

El primer enemigo que cada uno tiene que vencer es una sugestión mental—el enemigo temor. La Biblia enseña (1 Juan 4:18): "No hay temor en el amor, sino que el amor perfecto echa fuera el temor". Dios es Amor y Dios está en todas partes; por consiguiente, el temor no tiene ni fundamento ni poder para obscurecer el pensamiento que se sostiene firme en este hecho grandioso. En el Salmo noventa y uno se da el antídoto contra el temor (91:1, 10): "El que habita en el retiro del Altísimo, morará seguro bajo la sombra del Omnipotente. . . . No te sucederá mal alguno, ni plaga tocará en tu morada."

Cristo Jesús, el Indicador del Camino, no tenía temor alguno, por razón de su completo entendimiento de la omnipotencia de Dios y de su propia unión con el Padre. En una ocasión él dijo (Mateo 26:53): "¿O acaso piensas tú que no puedo orar a mi Padre, y él, ahora mismo, pondría a mi servicio más de doce legiones de ángeles?" Así mostró su perfecto entendimiento de la suficiencia del Amor divino para hacer frente a cada contingencia.

En todos sus escritos Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, acentúa el hecho de que el poder creador que gobierna el universo es Mente, inteligencia divina sin límite, que imparte pensamientos e ideas que expresan su propia naturaleza esencial. Puesto que la Mente es Dios, el bien infinito, su expresión, o manifestación, debe también ser el bien sin mezcla alguna de mal. La presentación a la conciencia humana de la verdadera creación, del universo espiritual que incluye al hombre, se da en el primer capítulo del Génesis, donde no se menciona el mal.

Pero se pudiera preguntar ¿En que me beneficia esto cuando yo parezco vivir en un mundo donde el mal abunda? La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que el mal no es real, que es desconocido a Dios; pero la creencia de que el mal existe y es real se manifiesta de innumerables maneras. El mal es lo contrario al bien que es uno e indivisible; y cuando la unidad y totalidad de Dios, el bien, se percibe y se mantiene constantemente en el pensamiento, las exigencias del mal gradualmente se desvanecen de la experiencia del individuo que sostiene esta seguridad espiritual. En su libro RETROSPECTION AND INTROSPECTION (RETROSPECCION E INTROSPECCION), la señora Eddy declara (pág. 61): "Es tan imposible estorbar la armonía del hombre como el ritmo del universo". Ella dice que este hecho, sostenido en el pensamiento antes de conciliar el sueño, impide la posibilidad de despertar "con temor o sufrimiento de cualquier clase". Muchos discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana han probado la verdad de esta declaración y algunos han hallado que ni las sacudidas demoledoras de las bombas, ni el temor del fuego, pueden estorbar la paz que viene del conocimiento de la presencia y totalidad de Dios.

La malicia, el odio, el orgullo, la falsedad y la crueldad son enemigos mentales y cuando estas creencias son sugeridas al pensamiento es bueno saber que no son reales y que no pueden durar, porque la totalidad de Dios las borra.

La enfermedad es otro error de creencia que puede ser vencido por medio del entendimiento de que es una cosa extraña a la naturaleza de Dios, y, por consiguiente, desconocida al hombre que es Su idea. Sus varios aspectos y síntomas son teóricos y no tienen fundamento en la Verdad porque han sido construídos por una falsa educación basada en la materia y el sentido material.

El pecado es un capataz ilusorio que puede ser resistido cuando vemos que Dios nunca tuvo un deseo equivocado y que el hombre a Su imagen y semejanza, nunca puede conocer el pecado, ni albergarlo, ni amarlo, ni temerlo. No es posible que tenga atracción alguna para el hombre espiritual, la verdadera identidad de cada uno de nosotros. Todas estas sugestiones del mal quieren ganar entrada en nuestro pensamiento sin que se les note, y, por consiguiente, es necesario que cada individuo trate con ellas en su propio pensamiento, venciéndolas con el poder de Dios que se refleja en nuestra conciencia. Tal vencimiento arranca las raíces del error en el pensamiento y en la experiencia humana. Hablando de esta "levadura de Verdad", la señora Eddy ha escrito en SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), en la página 118: "Debe destruir la masa entera del error, y así ser glorificada eternamente en la libertad espiritual del hombre."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

In the Steps of Rosinante

LET THIS, *Señores Viajeros*, by virtue of the tale of the Knight of the Sorrowful Figure and the peerless Lady Dulcinea del Toboso, be an enchanted journey!

We are bound into La Mancha, the setting of those marvelous exploits and adventures, those indescribable scenes and pains and toils, where Cervantes laid the airy wand of his white magic over a district at once fertile and desert, converting into the elemental gold of perpetual beauty and freshness a stalwart peasantry and a harshly lovely countryside.

The enchantment begins before we reach La Mancha. Indeed, it begins with the mere thought of it. Had I to make the choice between missing either Granada or La Mancha, far rather would I forego the former. Notwithstanding its romantic glamour and dreamy beauty, its exotic charm and historic vitality, Granada is forever of the Moor truly Moorish. La Mancha, in part desperately arid and barren, harsh and strident of color, is none the less lovely and fascinating, and it is of all the Spains typically Spanish. For La Mancha reveals itself on every hand and in every way as full of that special contradictoriness of character in scenery, racial strains, speech and history which betrays the fact that the Ingenious Gentleman still perfectly represents it and much of the finest strain in Spanish character. . . .

Today the enchanted region of chivalry and giants and peerless damsels includes roughly the provinces of Cuenca on the east, Toledo on the west, Albacete on the northern side and a goodly part of Ciudad Real to the south. In other words, the vast, dry, lofty plateau lying between the Toledan and Cuencan mountains, extending as far south as the Sierra Morena, was the region the Arab called *Al Mansha*, or the Wilderness. Through this region wind excellent roads over which the modern motor skims at a pace which would take fat Sancho's breath even more effectively than did some of the perilous adventures of his master. . . .

More mountains came into view, neatly block-printed with solid squares of olive groves which contrasted with their red sides. Some of the groves, freshly sprouting saffron, showed a vivid yellow-green, others a fresher, brighter green, in delightful tonal divergence from the dark trunks and silver-gray-green leaves. Other groves freshly plowed disclosed only the red earth. . . . Every object in the pleasant landscape, from *norias* to windmills, took on a fantastic appearance in our delighted eyes, until we knew ourselves bewitched, and scarce could tell whether we were seventeenth-century knight and lady, or merely two prosaic Americans journeying by prosaic motor. . . . The real enchantment lies in the country: a smiling, fertile, pregnant, dreaming land of wide sunny spaces verdant and inviting, with the *norias* creaking cheerily and the little windmills gaily beckoning us on as we rolled between broad acres of grain and pleasant detached groves, through sunny, white little towns to our castle for the night at Alcázar de San Juan. There the seneschal bade us welcome, and though he persisted, miserable lout that he was, in calling our Rosinante nothing more or less than Oosohn (Hudson) and stabled her vilely in a half-open shed, he escorted us right knightly to a couch whereon . . . we spent an unenchanted night dreamlessly.—From "The Spanish Pageant," by ARTHUR STANLEY RIGGS. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

It Was the Henequen of Yucatan

AS SOON AS THE SWAMP and a few other iguanas disappeared, the country showed signs of cultivation. I pedaled between rough stone walls, limestone instead of granite and yet not unlike those New England walls behind which the Minute Men took pot-shots at Redcoats long ago. Inside the walls rose great clusters of plants which looked like pineapples or cactus gone quite mad, with huge green spears of leaves sticking out of the top of a short trunk.

"It is henequen," I thought. An Indian stood by the side of the road. Like all Indians who take to the bush, he had an old single-barreled shotgun, a machete knife, a gourd full of water and a *sabucan*, or woven string bag in which to carry his meager noon meal.

"Henequen?" I yelled. He smiled and nodded.

It is the principal crop of Yucatan. The Spaniards call it *yucca*, from which comes the present name of a land known only to the ancient Maya as Mayab. Another name of the plant is the *agave*, and still another is sisal hemp, so-called from the port of Sisal, near Progreso, which once served to export the crop. Henequen is a cousin of the century plant. At any rate, from henequen, the Yucatecos make rough fibers and twines which they have, in good times, sent all over the world.

Upon these spiny leaves, broad at the base and hooked like cactus at the top, depends the prosperity of Yucatan. It has been so for fifty years and more.—From "Yucatan," by LAWRENCE DAME. (New York: Random House.)

Our Present Address

IT WAS WHILE we were gathering wood, up on the other side of the Indian Reservation, that we noticed the mountains turning more and more blue, so that even the soft air seemed colored. Under the warm dark clouds, only the bright leaves of cottonwoods and willows reminded us of sunshine. We hurried around, finding treasures of fallen limbs, keeping delighted eyes on the mountains that were so promising in their color. The winter rains were late, dry pasture grass was sparse, and all the fields were dusty.

Wood gathering is about as much fun as anything I know. It is such a satisfying occupation to find fallen limbs that seem made to order for the fireplace, to think of the warmth and color hidden in a gray faggot. This day it was especially enjoyable, because we knew the rain was not far away; and, as we scurried around, we expected to feel the first drops any minute.

But we saw those first drops before we felt them. We saw the gray sweep of rain across a western hill and we stood watching until, at last, our faces felt the moisture. Soft and mist-like, hardly rain at all, but promising more to come. And bringing with it all the fragrance of wet sagebrush and wet dusty earth.

We tossed the last sticks of wood into the trailer and, as we drove across the Reservation, we traveled straight into the first light shower. By the time we had reached Mardy's ranch, where we had left our horses, the rain was a drizzle that promised to keep on and on. And, long before we had ridden the horses home, the drizzle was pelting rain that soaked us thoroughly and pleased us as much as though we had invented it ourselves.

The rain was astonishing to the calves who had been born during the dry season. Until now, Punch, Joseph, Henri, and Little Stray had known only water that stayed in drinking troughs where it belonged. To have water falling from the sky and tickling ears and noses and wetting fuzzy coats was odd indeed; so the calves capered and shook their heads, and didn't quite know what to do with themselves.

I hurried Little Stray into the barn, because she looks too fragile to be out in the rain. Little Stray is so named because she came walking into our pasture one day, hungry and lost and glad to have arrived somewhere at last. She is black and white, with a perfect white heart on her forehead, and of such a merry and charming disposition that we think her one of the finest calves we have. I wrapped her in the red Indian blanket I had found for her to wear on cold nights, but she didn't feel like settling down. She scampered around the barn, with the blanket flapping about her legs, challenging a bale of hay to fight.

Presently she was hungry, and so was everyone else. I have noticed that, as soon as the rains come, every creature on this ranch (including me) becomes famished. It is the rain-clean air, I suppose, that does it; but it is nearly overwhelming each morning to be confronted with such appetites. All the horses are whinnying for their oats, while the cows low urgently, and the ducks are quacking to be let out of their house for the day. The ducks, though, are easily pleased. They desire a mud puddle for breakfast and, as soon as their door is opened, off they go to stand on their heads in one. It will be a happy day for them when enough rains come to fill their pond. In the meantime Penny, the sorrel horse, is digging them a small swimming pool. Penny so loves his oats that he cannot keep one front hoof still while he eats; he paws so energetically that he has dug a large hole by his grain bucket, and it grows larger at every feeding. Pretty soon we shan't see Penny at all, just hear him crunching down there.

The new green grass is slow about coming to the pastures. The time between the first rain and the growth of grass always seems slow, and I suppose the grass feels discouraged when there are cows and horses and sheep and goats just waiting around to bite off the first green blade that lifts its head. What dry grass is left is disappearing rapidly, hay is more precious than rubies; and the heifers in pasture at Featherstone almost cleared the earth bare, so I brought them home.

But my cows and I know where there is forage in plenty, and that is in the unfenced land along our winding road. All along the road and up on the hillsides there is still the golden dry grass; and because no animals have grazed there, the new grass has had a chance to grow. So that is our present address; all the cows and heifers and the older calves, some goats and the sheep Bucky, and a horse or two—we spend our days along the road.

The best time, I think, is bringing the cows home at night. With the going down of the sun, the mountains are soft and pale, the earth is growing cold and sleepy, and there is a sort of dreamy silence over the river valley. Sally Anne, wearing a sweet-toned bell, walks proudly in the lead; the others string out until they seem to be a big herd, indeed, and I look with pleasure on sleek golden coats and gray ones, and notice how all the young ones seem to be growing. The small calves, who must stay at home, hear their mothers coming and begin capering in anticipation of warm milk. The mothers low to their children and walk faster; and, by the time each calf is full of milk and sleepy, the stars have come to the sky and the owls are calling from the mountains.

This may be a hungry time of year, but there are so many satisfying things about it that each night brings a sweet feeling of security and contentment. More grass and more rains are coming soon; in the meantime, the cows and I are enjoying our days along the road.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Evening

Now at sunset
Strange shapes of clouds
Near the horizon
Loom then fade
From the paling blue:
Even before the sun
Leaves the sky
Two changeless planets
Take their places;
The faint outline
Of a new moon appears,
And close beside it
Fainter still,
The Evening Star.

PHILIP ROSSETER

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Intimate Message: Washington

The Mr. Smiths Come to a Strange Capital . . . . . By Mary Hornaday

It's a strange new Washington that all the Mr. Smiths in the Seventy-eighth Congress have come to.

First, you'll probably wonder how the new Congressmen have found a place to live in a town already overrun with war workers. We put the question to a friend at Republican headquarters who has done almost nothing but hunt living quarters for Congressmen since the November election. "There are always ways—" she says mysteriously. For instance, the new Republican Chairman, Harrison Spangler, is putting up at the Mayflower—not in the kind of apartment he would have in normal times, but he's there. Claire Boothe Luce, the playwright-Representative from Connecticut, who has a way of getting what she wants, is established at Wardman Park Hotel, in a three-room suite.

Then, of course, there are the everyday Mr. Smiths who have never been in Washington before except as sightseers. "The best way for them to get a place to live is to have a friend who knows the manager," confided my friend.

Most Senators and Representatives will not need as extensive living quarters as they used to because there is not so much social entertaining to be done nowadays. One reason the recent party Bernard Baruch gave in honor of the new Mrs. Harry Hopkins caused so much criticism was that such parties are few and far between in a Capital which has gone on a 48-hour working week and has to battle with transportation difficulties besides.

Signs of the Times

The Washington Post has dropped its society page entirely except for wedding notices and a few personal notes. Almost all the fashionable girls' schools which drew their clientele largely on the social advantages they could offer in the nation's Capital have closed their doors. The dress suit rental business is very bad.

Most Congressmen coming to Washington bring along their own personal secretary and then hire at least one who has been around Capitol Hill long enough to know the ropes. In the first few days in an office bare of everything except desks and telephones, the person with experience is a bonanza.

Even the old-timers have to admit they are a little confused with a Congressman's duties these days. Their brush-offs at the Office of Price Administration were a factor behind the recent ousting of Leon Henderson.

Then there is the little matter of the Pentagon Building across the river in Virginia where a Congressman's secretary has to go to take up Army matters for constituents. The taxi fare to this maze of corridors entered through a battery of guards and escorts is 90 cents each way, even without a tip.

Recently a plutocratic newspaperman down from New York asked a taxi to wait while he went in to see a man in the Pentagon Building. "No sir, buddy," replied the driver, "because when you come out you'll own the cab and I don't want to sell it, see?"

Mrs. Luce's Play Re-enacted

Even the Press Corps isn't what it used to be, as Mrs. Luce may have gathered at her press conference yesterday. Annoyed at having been jilted by Mrs. Luce at the train on her arrival here, two women reporters new to the corps here launched into her with much the same blunt tactics which she herself assigned to women in her stage play by that name a few seasons ago.

"Did you instruct your secretary to slam down the receiver when I called?" one of the women reporters demanded.

"Why did you run away from us at the train?" another chided, while veteran newsgathers listened with amazement.

Mrs. Luce took it calmly, answering without heat or emotion, but when someone asked her if she would hold more press conferences, she replied with an emphatic, "No."

Most new Congressmen, let it be said, do not hold press conferences, but with such a celebrity as Mrs. Luce it seemed to be the easiest way out of the knotty problem of press relations.

Contrasted with the newness on Capitol Hill was the disillusionment evident at Leon Henderson's "farewell" press conference yesterday. On the surface Mr. Henderson was as joking and braggadocio as ever. "People," he observed, "are nice." Lots of people have offered him many jobs. Five had offered him rent-free homes in which to forget his downfall from OPA. Only three had written him letters of the "Dear Sir: You cur" variety, he said. But underneath, he admitted, he is still stunned by being turned out. When asked about his next job, he replied, "I've been too numb to think."

"They come and they go"—is an old Washington saying.

The only thing that doesn't change is the bean soup in the Senate restaurant. That's why it is being publicized so widely this week.

The Country Speaks: New York

Postwar Rehabilitation . . . . . By William H. Stringer

It is becoming increasingly apparent, here in this central city for relief agencies administering to the war-torn world, that postwar relief and rehabilitation cannot be a one-nation, one-man or one-group task.

Because of the very magnitude and expense of the work involved, the job of feeding, rehabilitating and restoring to peaceful livelihood the peoples freed from Axis domination will require the services, counsel and support of private relief agencies as well as government organizations. Former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, now director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, stressed this before he went to Washington to learn the details of his new role as "good neighbor" to the world. Today, while he is readying plans and personnel at new headquarters, private agencies and individuals here, some of them veterans of the Belgian relief and international food missions of World War I, are considering what assistance they can render.

Proffers of aid have taken unexpected forms. The Institute of International Education has suggested to Mr. Lehman that he tap for his global undertaking the knowledge of international problems gained by the 2,000 American students who spent years studying in Europe on institute scholarships. In another field, the problem of postwar reconstruction in Germany has been made the subject of a grant by the Rockefeller Foundation to the Graduate Faculty of the New School for Social Research. This study, to be undertaken by six internationally known scholars of German background, should furnish vital data for the inevitable "demobilization" and reorganization of Nazi Germany.

Of greatest immediate value in the pooling of experience for a colossal task was the symposium on reconstruction problems held recently at the New York Friends Center here, with Dr. Philip Jessup, codirector of the Columbia University course for civilian training in postwar reconstruction, as panel chairman. Participating were men long experienced in extending the hand of help to war-ravaged and famine-threatened peoples: James Vail of the American Friends Service Committee, Laird Archer of the Near East Foundation, D. A. Davis of the Y. M. C. A. Prisoners of War Committee, Perrin Galpin of the Belgian-American Foundation and others of equal caliber.

If this round table came to one central conclusion, it was that the rehabilitation tasks of World War II would dwarf those of World War I in every respect. Many of these men had traveled the length and breadth of Europe and they spoke from experience. They held that the quantities of food required for relief would be so enormous that private agencies could not hope to carry the ball alone; that whole commissions would be needed for administering in areas where all civilian authority had rotted away, and that "men of good will" as well as capable executors would be needed to deal with the toll of disorganization, fear, hatred and insecurity now abroad in Europe.

Mr. Archer, taking Greece as perhaps the most serious example, stressed that Germany had perfected there a thorough "enfeebling process" under which the Nazis had seized all food reserves, ships, motor fuel and bicycles, stripped all factories and store shelves and carted away medical, educational and other useful supplies. Greece is far down on what Fortune Magazine describes as the Nazi's "selective starvation" list, but it was stressed that the problems of Greece were those of conquered Europe, though in greater degree. The relief armies must make good all these lost supplies and sinews of existence if Greece is to revive, it was held.

These relief experts concluded that governments, private agencies and all who could help—including prisoners of war now studying to be of postwar use behind barbed wires—would need to put forth herculean efforts if famine was to be frustrated and the conquered lands were to blossom again.

And the entire panel agreed on one final plea: that food and other relief should be distributed on a humanitarian—never on a purely political—basis.

To Change the Subject:

Lack of Soap in France Started Something . . . . . By Rodney L. Brink

Rationing did it. There had been a foreword, it might be called, in an article written by this correspondent last June and relating to the lack of soap in France. When sugar rationing came along the family scorned any feeling or show of concern. It has maintained the same attitude as other items have been added to the rationing list and certain foods became at times very scarce. But rationing focussed our attention again on the possibility of a soap scarcity. That seemed important.

It may be remembered that the soap shortage in France after that nation went to war was personalized in the case of an American newspaper correspondent and his wife. He was under orders from his editor to "follow the government," which he did. There were some trying times for them, naturally, in a war-torn nation, but they did not complain. It all was bearable, in the interests of sending valid information out, except the absence of soap.

That newsman's sister in Los Angeles used every device of which she could dream to send soap, a bar at a time, to her relatives in Paris, then in Vichy. In the beginning she was rewarded with an occasional heartfelt note of thanks from them. As she continued to send other bars of soap by way of Switzerland, Spain, and Russia, and received less and less word of their arrival, in the end she gave up the project as hopeless.

No Soap Hard to Contemplate

The thought of being without soap touched the imagination of the writer of these paragraphs, and clung. He could smile at the antics of sugar hoarders and sympathize with those who sought by storage of material goods to insure themselves against any discomfort during the period of the war. But to be without soap! That was another matter entirely.

So, silently three by three, or six by six, your present correspondent began to take home bars of soap. It was of a semi-popular brand. There had never been a shortage of it. Wherever it was for sale these seemed to be an unlimited stock. Nevertheless, the hoarding went on. Panic-buying would have been to order a big box containing a gross. No; we wouldn't do that. That would make it too serious. This was just an innocent sort of a game, we told conscience.

Conscience began to fidget, it seems now, about the time we augmented the growing stack of neatly wrapped, scented bars in the home cupboard with an occasional large-sized package of soapflakes—extra packages, for the kitchen; just in case. The argument to conscience was that one kind of soaplessness would be as unpleasant as another.

At about this juncture there came upon our community a genuine shortage of some of the ordinary food staples—butter, eggs, beef. At some of the stores there were buying lines, and there were stories of competitive rush-buying that were not altogether complimentary. Our Office of Price Administration district executive said some of the tactics were unbecoming.

Not Going to Be Shortage, It Seems

At home we agreed that we were not going to indulge in anything resembling hysteria, or fear. Panic-buying, we agreed, was a manifestation of fear.

We simply didn't try to buy any of those items that were on the shortage list during the period of the shortage. The needs of our table were comfortably filled without our contributing to the general belief of shortage then prevailing.

We hadn't recognized it as this kind of a problem until it came and stood on our doorstep, you might say. Then it was easy to recognize, easy to deal with.

In this process the soap hoard, which had seemed like a quite innocent pastime, something to laugh about, took on a different aspect.

"No more soap-gathering," said your correspondent, at the dinner table one night. "I'm through. If there comes a time when there isn't enough soap to go around, then I don't want two bars. If a shortage comes we'll divide up with anyone we know who's out."

The heroine of this short tale, sitting across the table, smiled ever so gently. "I heard on the radio just this evening," she said, "that a principal ingredient in soap-making is a byproduct of an essential war product, and it isn't likely that there'll ever be a soap shortage."

The moral is . . .

Axis Speeds the Looting of Occupied Europe

Plundering ranges from famous art objects to control of industries, banks, and commerce.

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6—A grim record of plunder—ranging from the theft of famous paintings to the control of giant industries—provides the background for the action just taken by the United Nations governments to protect property rights.

The action of the 16 governments and the French National Committee was announced jointly in London and Washington. It constitutes in effect a direct warning to individuals in neutral countries against buying stolen property—whether offered by governments or private persons.

The Governments have found one answer to the Nazi policy of "dispossession." They are prepared to "invalidate" the title to property obtained through conquest. Admittedly the problems of discovering exact ownership will be enormous. At this stage the question of reparations for damages is not being considered. The attention is being focused on restitution for proven acts of despoilation.

Inquiry Into Conditions

In order to examine the existing legal situation in domestic legislation of the Allied countries and collect information as to the facts of plunder, a small committee of experts is to be established in London shortly.

All the Governments concerned have a large amount of information to set before this body as to acts of despoilation carried out, but far less is known about the extent to which the Axis States are already trying to dispose of their ill-gotten gains on neutral markets.

Full details under both heads won't of course be known until the occupied countries have been freed. Even then great difficulties are expected to be met in many cases in finding out where the stolen goods have been hidden or disposed.

Every Field Explored

Plunderings are going on in all fields, not only financial and economic, but in art. Nothing which has a cash value is overlooked. And though the Germans, thanks to their greater opportunities, are naturally the greater culprits, the Italians and Japanese follow the same road on almost the same lines.

In the sphere of art, according to researches carried out by a group of international experts working under the auspices of the Central Institute of Art and Design in London, the Germans have established a uniformed "Art Korps" working under the general direction of Foreign Minister Joachin von Ribbentrop. This corps systematically combs art galleries, museums, and libraries, as well as private collections for masterpieces.

The best are sent to Germany. The second best are catalogued and dispatched to neutral countries for disposal. The rest are systematically destroyed.

Manned by Experts

The Art Korps, known in the occupied countries as Herr von Ribbentrop's own, is stated to be organized in four battalions composed of experts in the graphic arts, liberature, antiquities and architecture. The members, it is understood, wear the German Army uniform and have ranks and insignia corresponding to those in the fighting forces.

Among the depredations of which international experts here claim to have definite information are the dismantling and removal of the great altar of St. Mary's Church in Cracow and the inlaid floor of the Cracow Museum which was the gift of the Empress Catherine of Russia. Seizure of the world-famous Goudstikker collection of paintings in Holland, and the Bohemian crown jewels is also reported.

Typical examples of thieves falling out over loot is reported in connection with another art collection belonging to the Dutch banker, Daniel Wolf. The story which bears the stamp of authenticity goes that Reichsminister of Economics Walther Funk annexed the whole collection before Field Marshal Hermann Göring's representative arrived on the scene and insisted on taking three paintings, one a Van Steen and two Ruysdaels.

In the end neither got the Steen. It has been appropriated by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler in return for an exit permit for a member of the Wolf family.

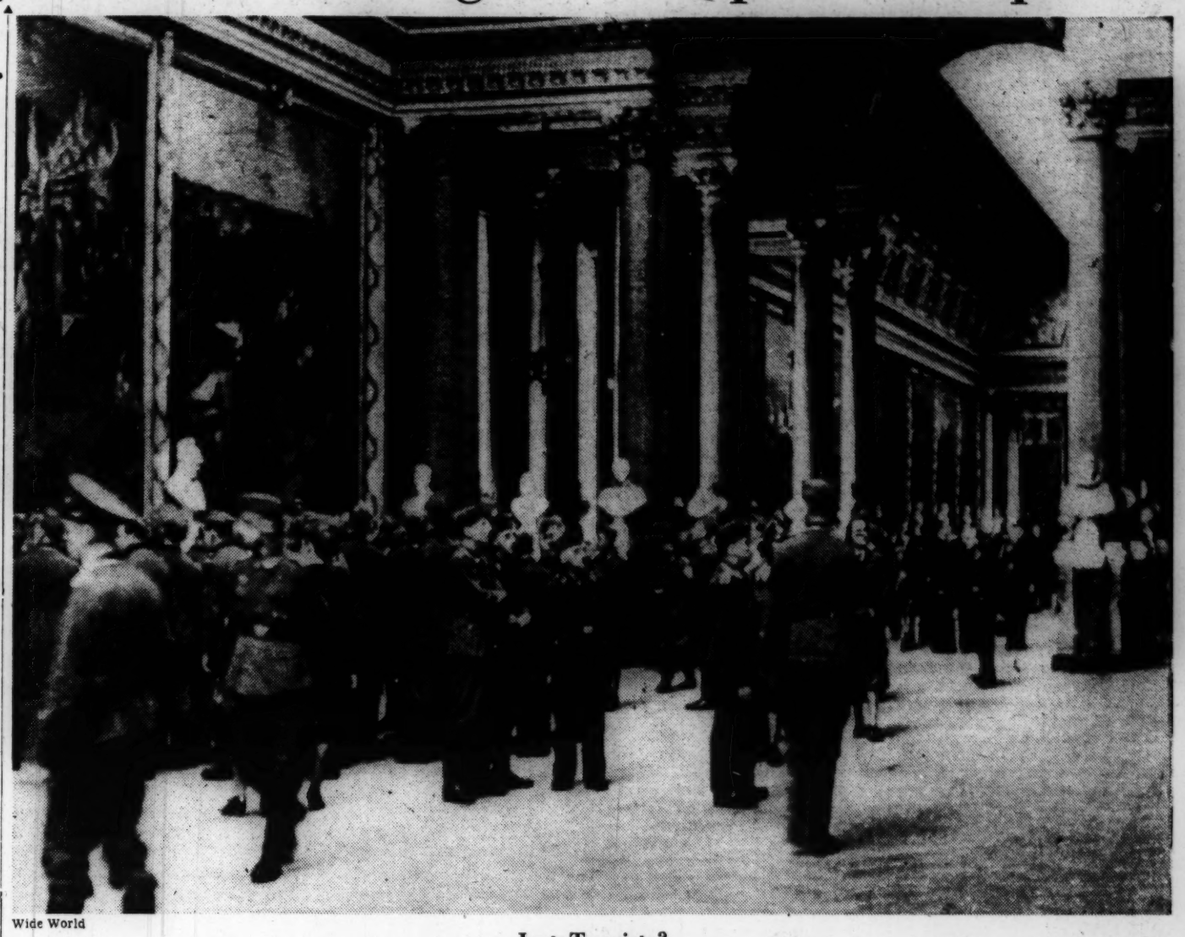
Program of Full Control

Presumably such transactions, if verified, can easily be traced. But economic and financial depredations may be more difficult. As shown in an official statement on the penetration of German capital into occupied Europe, issued New Year's Eve by the Interallied Information Committee, the Germans have been systematically acquiring control of practically every substantial concern in occupied Europe, whether industrial, banking, or insurance.

All shares in such concerns are legally transferable, and in cases of bearer shares, particularly, it is extremely difficult to trace changes of ownership.

To circumvent German machinations in all these fields the Polish and Czechoslovak Governments have already issued decrees invalidating all changes of ownership effected in case of Poles since the outbreak of war; in the case of Czechoslovaks since just before Munich.

It is expected that other Governments will follows suit.



Wide World

Just Tourists?

German soldiers went sightseeing in Versailles in quick order when France fell and the Nazis were quick to release pictures showing this "artistic interest" of their troops. Since then a specialist corps, in military uniform, has inspected the art galleries and museums of the invaded countries, carrying off the best of the plunder.

France: New Jail Vignette of Future?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Nazi Radio at Vichy gives a vignette of how Germans are "reconstructing" France.

The Vichy Radio, in broadcasts to North Africa, was recorded here. It contained the following item:

"A new jail has just been inaugurated at Georges Clemenceau Square at Abbeville."

Salesmen Get C Gas Ration Save in East

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP) — The Office of Price Administration has formally authorized the issuance of C gasoline rations to salesmen of "essential commodities" except in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia.

OPA some time ago announced that the action would be taken at the request of William Jeffers, Rubber Director.

The new regulations provide that eligible salesmen may receive up to 65 per cent of their last year's mileage or 8,600 miles a year, whichever is less. The extra mileage was not allowed in the East because of the gasoline shortage there.

OPA said local rationing boards would be ready to issue books for the additional mileage beginning Jan. 8.

To qualify, a salesman must have been principally engaged in an eligible sales activity for the last three months, or to have taken the place of a salesman who was so engaged. He must also meet OPA requirements concerning ride-sharing and lack an alternative means of transportation.

Eligible salesmen include those primarily engaged in selling materials or equipment necessary for the operation of naval, military or hospital establishments or facilities, common carriers, public utilities, industrial, mining or agricultural establishments to the war effort and those selling food, building materials, clothing, fuels, and medical supplies essential to public health and safety. Salesmen selling direct to consumer for household use are not eligible for C rations.

The regulation provides that mileage must not exceed 717 miles a month, based on 15 miles to the gallon.

A Gas Cards May Go

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Oil Industry Committee is expected to recommend to the Petroleum Administrator for War this week that A gasoline coupons be eliminated and the values of B and C coupons reduced.

The move was disclosed yesterday as gasoline dealers representatives in the New York Area sought an OPA order permitting increased retail prices so that, they said, dealers can "survive."

Dutch Doubt Recovery of Nazis' Plunder

By Pieter V. Anen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The resolution of the United Nations to declare invalid all business transactions which were carried out under the duress of Nazi occupation and to restore property to its rightful owners will be greted with a sad smile by the Dutch people. For they had ample opportunity of studying the intricate methods of Nazi looting and they are under no illusions that it will prove well-nigh impossible ever to disentangle the consummately veiled and confused business operations by which they are being robbed of their fortunes.

In occupation costs alone the Nazis exact a yearly total of $657,000,000 from the Netherlanders. This amount exceeds the actual expenditure for occupation by roughly $300,000,000. Yet it is but a fraction of the profit Germany derives from the Dutch protectorate by taxation, currency manipulations, issuing of forced loans and expropriations.

Evidence of Germany's policy of bleeding the Netherlands white is contained in recently published figures of the Central Bureau of Statistics in The Hague. According to that report, state expenditures rose from $770,000,000 in 1939 to $2,035,000,000 in 1942, while taxes during the same period jumped from $506,000,000 to $825,000,000.

Only half of the enormous rise in expenditure can be explained as the result of the levying of occupation costs. The remaining $600,000,000 were used by the Nazis to finance a large part of Holland's exports to Germany.

In plain words: The Dutch pay not only the upkeep of their jailers, but they are forced to send presents to their jailer's relatives abroad, to the tune of S 100 per year per capita of the population.

Since it would be impossible to meet these huge requirements by means of taxation, the Nazi authorities have resorted to issuing Treasury notes and loans.

By the end of last August, the amount of Treasury notes issued since January, 1942, totaled S 624,000,000. In November of the same year a S 550,000,000-loan was offered of which 40 per cent was taken over—not quite voluntarily, though—by the Netherlands state pension funds, insurance companies and other large institutions, while the public was "expected" to subscribe to the remaining 60 per cent.

The German "floating committee" bluntly announced that the Dutch population should better subscribe voluntarily, otherwise a forced loan would be levied on them. Similar tactics had been used in October, 1941, when a state loan of S 275,000,000 was forced upon the Netherlanders.

It is difficult to see how Dutch owners of state bonds issued on Nazi instigation can ever be indemnified. The money will have gone in one form or another to Germany where it will be practically untraceable. Unless reparations are imposed upon the Germans—a solution that has proved so dangerous after the First World War—there is hardly a way out but to cancel the loans.

This is, however, by no means the only method by which the Germans manage to eat the cake and make the baker pay for it.

A few months ago the Dutch Nazi Secretary-General for Economic Affairs established a special bank to make loans for the purchase of business enterprises.

As stated in the Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden, the purpose of the newly founded institute was to facilitate the taking over of existing businesses by the "natural and legal persons." It must be inferred from this terminology that the Nazis consider the Dutch owners both unnatural and illegal.

Another example is a recent issue of the Nazi official gazette in Holland published the articles of incorporation of the Netherlands East Shipping Company. The company is to operate between Dutch North Sea ports and the Baltic. Its fleet will help supply the German armies in Central and Northern Russia and serve in the intended mass transplanting of Dutch industries and communities to White Russia. The necessary funds for the new shipping company were taken from the confiscated capital of the Netherlands East Indies Companies. The necessary vessels were confiscated from private shipping companies.

O'Daniel to Resume His Fight To Ban Liquor Near Army Posts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas announced today his intention to lay before Congress again a proposal to banish beer and stronger alcoholic drinks from Army camps, naval stations and surrounding territory.

He told reporters he would introduce in the new Congress a bill similar to that which went out with the old session after the Senate demonstrated opposition to such partial prohibition.

His bill, he said, would prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages in the camps and within a radius of them to be determined by the commanding officers. A measure along the same lines was introduced by the late Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas early in 1941, was reported by the Military Affairs Committee in May of that year without recommendation and lay on the calendar throughout the session.

The Senate did, however, reject a similar measure offered by former Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma as an amendment to the teen-age draft bill. Opponents contended it would have been the opening wedge for a return of prohibition on a wider scale as in World War 1. The War and Navy Departments opposed it, with statements that they had the situation under control.

Since then the Office of War Information has reported that "there is not excessive drinking among troops, and drinking does not constitute a serious problem."

The O'Daniel bill is only one of several dealing with various subjects that are to be revived, their sponsors say, after failing of passage in previous sessions.

Senator Theodore Francis Green (D) of Rhode Island said he would reintroduce his bill to "draft silver" for wartime use by authorizing the Treasury to sell the metal from its nonmonetary stocks at 50 cents an ounce.

His bill in the last Congress was talked to negation by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, but Senator Green said it would be "harder for the opponents to talk two years than two weeks."

"In that sense, I think I won the filibuster instead of losing it," he told reporters.

A hardy perennial is a proposed constitutional amendment to empower Congress to make uniform marriage and divorce laws, sponsored by Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas in various sessions of Congress for a number of years.

Although the Supreme Court ruled the other day that the divorces obtained in one State were to be recognized in the others, Senator Capper said he intended to reintroduce his resolution, feeling there still was a need for uniform laws establishing the civil status of families.

Roosevelt Voices Call to World Freedom For Brotherhood Week Feb. 19 to 28

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Commending to all Americans the observance of Brotherhood Week Feb. 19-28, President Roosevelt declared, "We are fighting that the spirit of brotherhood which we prize in this country may be practiced here and by free men everywhere," in a message made public today by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Brotherhood Week will be observed for the tenth consecutive year during the week of Washington's Birthday, and will be heralded by special ceremonies in Army camps, Navy bases, civilian morale units, schools and churches, veterans' organizations, service clubs, and youth groups.

"The perpetuation of democracy depends upon the practice of the brotherhood of man," President Roosevelt declared in his message released by Everett R. Clinchy, conference head. "The American conviction in war and in peace has been that man finds his freedom only when he shares it with others. People of every nation, every race, every creed are able to live together as Americans on this basis.

"We are fighting for the right of men to live together as members of one family rather than as masters and slaves. We are fighting that the spirit of brotherhood which we prize in this country may be practiced here and by free men everywhere. It is our promise to extend such brotherhood earthwide which gives hope to all the world. . . .

"I like the slogan 'Victory for Brotherhood.' I trust that the call of the National Conference of Christians and Jews to affirm anew the religious principles of understanding, justice, friendliness, and co-operation on which the realization of brotherhood rests will be heeded across the land by those of every occupation and religious allegiance."

Cigarette and Sales Tax Proposed for Delaware

DOVER, Del., Jan. 6 (AP)—Gov. Walter W. Bacon has proposed to the opening session of the Delaware General Assembly an income tax and a sales tax on cigarettes to compensate for "loss of revenue of extensive proportions."

Governor Bacon also proposed a $4,519,406 postwar public works program to be financed through a bond issue. The program would include highways and public buildings.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Another Tip From Hockey

For the benefit of those big league baseball folk interested in what traveling around the country will probably be like in the weeks ahead, here is another National Hockey League yarn:

Lester Patrick and his New York Rangers were in Toronto for a game on Friday. The next night they had a date on their home ice, Madison Square Garden. Only one train would take them between Toronto and New York in time to keep the schedule.

However, to make connections with this Pullman they had to drive in private automobiles to Welland, Ont., some 80 miles from the stronghold of the Maple Leafs. They could make it by fast driving, not exactly an attractive set-up for a gang of valuable pro hockey players.

Roads Icy

It soon became apparent, however, that fast driving was out of the question, which was probably all right with Mr. Patrick and his athletes. A heavy rain had turned to sleet, coating the roads with a dangerous layer of ice. Unable to negotiate an icy hill, they tried to detour; but not far along this road they were stopped by sentries. It seems they were driving parallel to a canal, something not permitted in war time, even if you know the Governor.

But the hockey player is not easily discouraged, as anyone who has watched him play will testify. The Rangers took still another road on to Welland, only to find the train gone. Just one chance remained—a cross-country hop to Fort Erie, across the bridge from Buffalo. This plan worked until it became evident that the volunteer chauffeurs, minus passports, could not drive across the bridge into the United States. So the Rangers went as far as they could in their private cars, changed to taxicabs and caught their train at Buffalo—chiefly because it was an hour and a half late.

Of course, icy roads are not apt to interfere with baseball travel, even in the early spring. But no longer will the railroads hold trains an hour, or even five minutes, when extra innings lengthen games. The boys will either be at the station on time, or race across country like the Rangers did.

♪ ♪ ♪

The roster of major league players now in the service is large and star-studded. Hardly a day passes without one or more names being added; and there will be many more in the weeks and months ahead. Most of them will come back after the big game is over—come back and be greater than ever—kids like Feller and Williams and Pesky.

But there are others not so fortunate—fellows like Lyons, Greenberg and Ruffing—fellows who have passed the points in their careers where they can lay off for two or three years and expect to come roaring back with their former effectiveness as pitchers and hitters.

Red Ruffing joined the Army only a short while back, and the day he pulled on a uniform the Yankees probably lost one of their greatest moundsmen. And the Yankees have had some beauties; men like Herb Pennock, Bob Shawkey, Lefty Gomez and a lot of others who escape our memory at the moment.

Ruffing some time back seemed destined to spend his big league days pitching gallantly for a losing cause. The Red Sox were in the American League cellar, in need of cash and about everything else a winning club must have. But in May, 1930, they traded their big right-handed mound ace to the Yankees for Cedric Durst and a sizable check. And that was the beginning of a great career.

Ruffing was a money pitcher and a money hitter. As handy with the willow as he was on the rubber, he was the man Manager Joe McCarthy waved in when the Yankees needed that big game. Big Red could get it, and usually did. He was a Yankee all the way, a winner and a champion.

Joe Di Maggio's Plans for 1943 Remain Mystery

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio, home from a Reno visit with his wife Dorothy, countered question with question when asked if he was making any plans for the forthcoming baseball season, and in so doing hinted he soon may enter war service.

"How can you make any plans when you are about to be reclassified 1-A in the draft?" the New York Yankee baseball star wanted to know.

"Anyhow, the Yankees won't mail out the 1943 baseball contracts until later this month," he said last night.

Di Maggio, however, indignantly denied statements credited to him in a telephone interview with a San Francisco newspaper yesterday morning. The newspaper quoted him that "spring training won't concern me this year," and suggested he expects to retire.

"That fellow (the reporter) asked me a lot of leading questions, and placed the wrong interpretation on them," the famed outfielder said.

"I am the innocent party, and somebody just wanted to make a story," he added.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Ag
Boston	12	8	6	30	93	88
Toronto	13	8	4	30	122	75
Detroit	10	7	6	26	79	63
Chicago	9	7	6	24	78	80
Montreal	6	13	5	17	71	101
New York	7	14	3	17	77	113

Sharp Shooter —By Pap'

Bryan HEXTALL
-THE RANGERS' SHARP-SHOOTING WING
RANGERS
ONE, TWO, THREE
BRYAN LED THE NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE LAST SEASON WITH A TOTAL OF 56 POINTS
MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES
HE SPENDS THE OFF SEASON WORKING ON HIS TWO WHEAT FARMS IN GRENFELL, SASK.
PAP'
AP Features

The New York Rangers have had more than one team's share of misfortune in the National Hockey League race this season, but Bryan Hextall, the sharp-shooting wingman, has been in the thick of the battle for top scoring honors, a title he won last season with a total of 56 points.

Hextall has been right up with the scoring leaders ever since he joined the Rangers for the 1937-38 campaign. Last season he won the coveted title for the first time although he led the league in actual goals scored the two previous seasons.

There is no more efficient wing in the game than this serious wheat farmer from the Canadian praires. Hextall is a product of that hockey hot-bed, Portage la Prairio, Manatoba. His tutor in his kid days was his uncle. He turned professional after half the 1932-33 season had elapsed and left Portage to play with the Vancouver Lions, under Guy Patrick, Lester's brother.

Hub Notes

Another Priestly

Coach Hago Harrington of the Boston Olympics is trying out a new defenseman. The newcomer is Bob Priestly of Melrose, who spent the recent fall playing an end berth for the Philadelphia Eagles in the National Professional Football League. Bob is the third Priestly brother to pull on skates for the Pics. He was preceded by Gil and Russ, all of the famous Melrose athletic family. Russ is still with the club.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bob Priestly played both football and hockey at Brown University after leaving Melrose high. Upon graduation from Brown he went into pro football. Harrington hopes that he will be available for the Friday and Saturday night Boston Garden engagements with the Philadelphia Falcons. If Bob teams with Norm Walker on defense, the O's will have two crack gridders on the spot. Walker once captained the Colby College eleven.

♪ ♪ ♪

The arrival of the big leagues at a later starting date in 1943 was not unexpected. Before leaving for the Chicago meeting with Commissioner Landis and the other magnates, Eddie Collins of the Red Sox predicted such a move. So did Bob Quinn of the Braves prior to sending his son, John, West. This new opening time will give the boys a full week more of early spring weather in which to run themselves into shape. It also probably assures them of at least a week of training out-of-doors in the home park.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The Northeastern varsity hockey team, which played the University of New Hampshire six at Durham this afternoon (result unknown at the moment), has a 6ft. 4in. freshman center named Tom Phillips. The New Hampshire team is likewise getting help from the freshman class . . . When the New Haven and Buffalo clubs opened the American Hockey League a few weeks back, a couple of major and about a dozen minor penalties were handed out, which should give you a fair idea of the rivalry between these two teams. But when they met a few nights ago, not a single penalty was called. Could it be that the referees failed to put in an appearance?

♪ ♪ ♪

Sinking five goals in the third period, George Owen's M. I. T. hockey varsity swamped Boston U. last night on Arena ice, 7-2. In the other half of the double-header New Hampshire edged Tufts, 6-5 . . . The Duration Squash League gets under way on Saturday with five teams competing. The season includes 10 matches every Saturday through March 13 . . . Holy Cross dropped a 62-44 basketball decision to Fordham last night in New York . . . St. Mary's high of Brookline has cancelled its basketball schedule for the winter.

Billy Rogell to Operate Baseball School Again

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Councilman Billy Rogell's baseball school again will operate in Detroit this summer and that's good news for everyone interested in the future of baseball . . . The former Tiger shortstop, who founded and who directs the program, reports it had about 300 teams and 6,000 players last year and that he expects to have 650 teams in 1943 . . . That doesn't mean, of course, that many stars will be turned out, but those kids who get expert instruction in fundamentals will have a lot better chance than the sandlotters who have to pick up the tricks by themselves.

No matter what happens to organized baseball during the war, these 14-16 year olds will form a reservoir of major and minor league talent when the game makes a comeback, as it surely will . . . Detroit's program will cost $8,500 this year and a lot of other cities could find worse ways of spending that much money . . . As Rogell says, "It's a swell way to keep the boys out of trouble and at the same time give them a chance to learn something about the best game in the world."

♪ ♪ ♪

You've heard of golfers who used to go around to all the minor tournaments collecting silverware, but Gerard Bingham, superintendent of the Ocean View course at Norfolk, Va., is looking for another kind of cup collector . . . Over the holidays the metal cups disappeared from nine putting greens . . . Bingham hasn't been able to locate new ones yet, so he's using tomato cans for the holes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mason Chronister, former 220-yard dash champion at the U. of Maryland, is a prisoner in the hands of the Japs . . . He was on Bataan, and with water on three sides, he couldn't outrun 'em . . . That doesn't explain how come Mario Tonelli, former Notre Dame and Chicago Cards footballer, also was taken prisoner . . . Lou Welaj, former Brooklyn Dodger farmhand, is the basketball find of the season at the Norfolk Naval Air Station . . . The first time Pvt. Wallace Brooks of Chillicothe, Ohio, played the Edgewater golf course, he shot a sub-par 70 to win the Keesler Field (Miss) open golf championship . . . Pvt. Sy Pizzutelli of Scott Field, Ill., ought to claim some sort of record for athletic versatility . . . He used to ride in motorcycle races, played soccer for the Monongahela, Pa., team, football for Washington and Jefferson, caught for his hometown baseball club and was horseshoe pitching champion of a church league.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hugh McDermott, Oklahoma football scout who says he rode everything but a horse to get to games on time last fall, says the toughest trip was made to the Kansas State-Texas clash. . . After hours of riding through the darkness, the bus rolled to a stop. . . The driver turned with a frustrated look on his face and asked: "Does anybody here know the way to Austin?"

Greg Rice picks Notre Dame's Ollie Hunter as the next great distance runner. . . Geary Steffen, Jr., who was promoted from a barrel-jumper to become Sonja Henie's new skating partner, is the son of Willie Ritchie. . . Ching Johnson is working in Washington on a construction job, which must be quite a change for a guy who specialized in destruction as a hockey player.

Takes New Post

Associated Press

Freddy Corcoran Red Cross Worker

Corcoran, a Bostonian, widely known throughout the United States as tournament manager of the Professional Golf Association, chats over the telephone with a friend before leaving to take a post with the American Red Cross.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Football rules committee abolished "Y" formation in which snapper-back faced down backfield instead of opponents' line.

Three Years Ago

Don Lash defeated Tommy Deckard and Leslie MacMitchell in two-mile indoor race clocked in 9m. 8.6s.; Glenn Cunningham took half-mile run.

Major Clubs Fast Losing Their Stars

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Baseball now has settled its spring training problem and the major league owners have expressed their determination to play a full 154-game schedule. That leaves the moguls with their biggest concern—where to get the playing talent.

That was emphasized when Joe Di Maggio hinted broadly from Reno, Nevada, that he would not be with the New York Yankees this spring, and by the intimation from Dixie Walker that he probably would remain as athletic director of a war plant instead of patrolling right field for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Having contributed their share to the nation's fighting forces, the major leagues now face further losses of other players to war industries.

Alf Anderson, Pittsburgh infielder, recently was classified 3B and frozen in his job as a shipbuilder for the duration; and Lou Finney, Boston Red Sox handy man, was told by his Alabama draft board to remain on his farm or be inducted.

Oris Hockett, Cleveland outfielder, is reported as making as much money and being far more happy in his present job of toolmaker than as a major leaguer while Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn's first baseman, informed his bosses he "thought raising beef more essential than playing ball," and that he intended to stay on his California ranch this summer.

Billy Jurges, New York Giant shortstop, was displeased last night with the results of the clubowners' meeting in Chicago at which the spring training problem was settled. He said he hoped the owners would have obtained some ruling from Washington as to whether baseball was an essential or non-essential industry.

"This way it puts the players on the spot," he said. "We wonder if we should continue playing ball or go into some direct branch of the war effort."

Other major leaguers who are spending the present off season in some type of war work include Jim Bagby, Cleveland pitcher, who is a blueprint draftsman; Terry Moore of the St. Louis Cardinals, athletic instructor; and Vernon (Lefty) Gomez, Yankee pitcher, employed in a war factory.

Paul Dean Joins St. Louis Browns For Elden Auker

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6 (AP)—Paul Dean, younger brother of Dizzy Dean, was obtained by the St. Louis Browns today in a deal that sent Elden Auker, veteran submarine-ball pitcher, to Washington.

"Me 'n' Paul," as Dizzy used to say, pitched the St. Louis Cardinals to a pennant and world championship in 1934.

The Senators drafted Paul from Dallas, where he had won 19 games and lost seven last season in a continuation of his second comeback attempt since developing arm trouble in 1936.

The Browns obtained some cash as part of the transaction. Auker, only underhand pitcher in baseball, had been the mainstay of their staff for three years. He was with Detroit from 1933 to 1938, with Boston in 1939 and came to the Browns in 1940.

Helen Jacobs To Train at Smith

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Jan. 6 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, who has laid aside her famous tennis racket lately because the "war comes first," is going to Smith College Jan. 16 for training as an officer candidate in the WAVES.

"I hope to get in public relations work," she said. "And I think the women's part in this war is wonderful."

Miss Jacobs has been enrolled as a student at the College of William and Mary since last October.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 5

East

St. Francis 37, Geneva 44.
Fordham 62, Holy Cross 44.
South Carolina 37, Presbyterian C. 36.
Richmond U. 38, Randolph-Macon 35.

Midwest

Wichita U. 42, Emporia State 35.
Southeast Missouri T. 44, Army Air Force (Blythesville, Ark.) 21.
Eau Claire T. 42, Stevens Point 24.
Midland 72, Dana 32.
South Dakota State 54, Gustavus Adolphus 52.
Camp Grant 59, Augustana 43.
Akron University 52, Kent State 38.
Toledo Naval Training 46, Camp Perry 36.
Western Michigan 57, Hope 42.
Calvin 52, Grand Rapids J. C. 36.
Washburn 44, Baker 29.
Nebraska 41, Kansas State 32.
Findlay 68, Griffin 36.
Dayton 59, Wilmington 38.

Southwest

Texas A. & M. 68, Sam Houston State 38.

West

Montana State University 42, Idaho 30.
Montana State 42, Utah State 39.
Santa Clara 44, St. Mary's College 42.
Pasco Naval Flyers 57, Central Washington College 47.
California University 49, San Francisco 28.
Pepperdine 42, Loyola (Los Angeles) 29.
Brigham Young 78, Snow J. C. 38.
Brigham Young 72, Carbon J. C. 20 (doubleheader).
College of Idaho 41, Boise J. C. 16.

Fans Establish Record At Wollaston Golf Club

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Put it down in the golfing diary that an all-time record may have been established when 101 amateurs turned out New Year's Day for the so-called annual tournament at the Wollaston Golf Club, that term "annual" being entirely dependent upon the weather and condition of the course, whether snowbound or bare.

The possible all-time record is that this was the third successive year that the club at Montclair was able to pull off its New Year's Day tournament, and the third consecutive time that the golfers turned out to the number of more than a hundred, 101 this time, 156 last year and 150 in 1940. They followed three successive years in which the tournament had to be called off.

Many Servicemen

Just as "straws show which way the wind blows," so may the surprising turnout at Wollaston last Friday be taken as a cheerful augury for golf in the year 1943, in spite of all the gloomy prophecies based upon gasoline rationing and rationing all along the line, especially in the light of the fact that the temperature ranged close to the freezing mark during the hours of play.

It was especially noticeable that the percentage of golfers in uniform was large, implying that these boys in the service look upon golf as a conditioning medium, equally as a pleasure, and perhaps that it is just as well to become hardened to anything in the climatological line, seeing that they don't know whether they are headed for some spot in the frozen north, like Alaska, or some spot in the Equatorial belt.

Another of the pleasing and surprising things about New Year's Day at Wollaston was that fully 100 caddies showed up, or more than enough for one per person, seeing that some who were on hand for the early starters were available for a second round in the event of being needed. That meant a lot, for in cold weather there are few things more disagreeable than to share a caddie and wait around for a club. Thirty or more boys showed up, also, for the Sunday play, again a boy per man, for Sunday was another golfing day for the more hardy of the club swingers. In truth, 1943 has gotten away to an exceptional start in the North golfing-wise.

Season Plans

All golfers realize, of course, that such conditions are abnormal and that frequently they may see the courses covered with snow and their sport cut off for weeks. That doesn't mean, however, that they can't begin to lay their plans for the regular season, though it must be confessed that in such forehanded planning they are confronted with problems more complex than ever before. Take, for example, the numerous trade organization golf groups which every season arrange for from one to a dozen outings, in which they have to consult with the managers of various golf clubs as to dates, arrangements for play and dinners, for as a rule they combine play and prandials.

What they don't know right now is whether the clubs can provide them with dinners. What with the rationing sugar, and with the prospective rationing of canned goods, meats and other edibles, what will be the attitude of rationing boards toward clubs and what they may provide for "transients," as the trade organizations really are? Will the regulations merely allow the clubs to take care of their members, based upon past records, and disallow anything extra for outside groups?

Up in the Air

That problem already has come up before the executives of the Boston Wool Trade Golf Association, one of the largest and most active of all these trade groups; and Secretary John Black informs me that they are "up in the air," absolutely in the dark as to what to anticipate, but that they are inclined to keep their organization intact, provided the majority of the members agree, using the association as a medium for selling Victory bonds, or some other such service even if it is not possible to go ahead with the golf outings.

Now, as to dinners at the golf clubs, following play, yours truly can offer a solution, i. e., take along your own grub. What do I see at a Wool Trade golf outing? Out of his car steps Joe Draper, the new President, with bulging pockets. "What you got there?" inquires a brother member. "My week's ration of two and a half pounds of meat," responds the prexy, "sirloin steak, if you don't mind." Along comes Secretary John Black, bundle in hand—a set of lamb chops.

Light Lunch?

Ex-President "Tiny" Lindsay is struggling up with a huge package—half a case of canned soup; George Thurmond strolls up with a dozen cans of peas, summer squash and string beans; Chet Wilcox comes along with a big ham; Jack Billings with a sizable package of granulated sugar; Clyde Moore some more steak; Jack Billings some more lamb chops; Bob Hackett a string of trout sent him by a guide up in Maine; Frank Swenson, a quarter of moose meat, long ago put in cold storage. Arthur Wellman shows up with an embarrassed smile: "Gee, fellows, at least I brought some cheese cloth." Gee, who was it that brought a tub of butter, fresh from his Vermont farm?

Then Dan Shannon takes command of whatever club kitchen is in service, for Dan can cook anything; all he needs is a fire, a few utensils, and, boy! how he can make the mouths of the wool traders water.

Big League Clubs Agree On Spring Training Area

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Even baseball will stay at home this spring to aid the war effort.

Complying with a recent request by Joseph Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, to reduce train travel to a minimum, major league clubs decided yesterday to train in their own backyards or within an area north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Mississippi. The two St. Louis clubs were given the option of a Missouri site.

This action, which Eastman said was "most gratifying" and an "example which . . . I hope and believe there will be many who will follow," was the result of an emergency meeting of club owners called by Commissioner K. M. Landis following his talk last week with the ODT director.

Open April 21

The club owners yesterday also decided to:

Open the season April 21 instead of April 13 and to close it Oct. 3 instead of Sept. 26.

Retain their 154-game schedule.

Further co-operate with the government and railroads by "selecting the least congested mode of travel during the regular season."

The question of reduced personnel on road trips will be left to the individual clubs, said Landis, who personally announced results of the two-hour meeting.

The move to restrict conditioning camps to a certain area sent all but three of the 16 clubs scurrying for new training sites today. However, the owners were generally a happy lot at finally getting the issue settled and their reaction ran like this:

"It won't hurt us a bit. . . . After all we aren't the only folks who have had to rearrange our scheme of things."

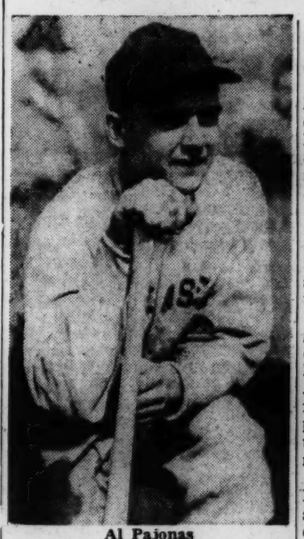
Left Astounded

Landis remarked that the number of miles saved by condensing spring training trips within a specific radius left him "utterly astounded," but did not disclose how many man-miles would be cut off.

The three clubs which already had definite training sites in mind within the accepted bounds are Boston's Red Sox and Chicago's two entries. Boston will drill at Tufts College in Medford, Mass., while the Cubs and White Sox have decided on French Lick Springs, Ind.

Opening the season eight days later than planned was regarded as a compromise between American League owners who were understood to be in favor of an April 27 start, and the National League which favored the original April 13 date.

Pajonas Gets Kontoff Cup



Al Pajonas

When Duquesne whipped Kansas State 33-0 it was the sixth straight shutout for the team.

Al Pajonas of Hartford, Conn., former Northeastern two-sport star who is now in the Army, was named winner of the University's Kontoff Cup today at an upperclass mass meeting in Jordan Hall. Now attending Officers' Candidate School in Indiana, Pajonas could not be present to receive the trophy donated by Dr. Henry A. Kontoff.

The Kontoff Cup is awarded annually to an outstanding Husky athlete. Pajonas led Northeastern basketball scorers and played shortstop on the baseball team for three varsity campaigns.

Pajonas was originally slated to graduate in 1943, but Northeastern's speed-up program enabled him to receive his diploma last April. After graduation and before he entered the Army, he played professional baseball with the Norfolk, Va., club in the Piedmont League.

Athletic Director Edward S. Parsons announced that the presentation of the Cup will be discontinued for the duration of the war since Dr. Kontoff has been commissioned a Lieut. Commander in the Navy and is about to leave for active duty.

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Peering Behind Fashion Curtain For '43, We Find Designers Ingenious as Ever

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fashions of 1943 will be measured by their practicality, by the amount of wear they yield their owners, and how well they meet the exigencies of wartime days. These requirements make strong demands on fashion. They mean discipline all along the line—doing better with less, eliminating absurdities, coming face to face with real values.

But however stripped of nonessentials, however short and slim these economy styles must be, American designers are retaining their native enthusiasm and resiliency. It is a bit early to peer too inquisitively behind the curtain and see the whole stage set for 1943, but many of our outstanding designers have made up their minds, if not their collections.

Fira Benenson of Bonwit Teller predicts that "fashion in the spring of 1943 will achieve the impossible. It will have a new and streamlined femininity. There will be the slimmest of slim silhouettes—but with lots of trimming!"

Quite at the other end of the designing picture, Valentina declares for 1943 "fashions that are feminine and slim. Elegance of line will be stressed, rather than trimming."

Clarepotter Stresses Color

Clarepotter is strong for gay and practical clothes, "if you can achieve this fastidious combination," she said with a lilt in her voice, "and feminine ones with plenty of strong color—but then I always use these in my clothes."

Sophie of Saks Fifth Avenue "believes in strong colors, the normal waistline and slimming lines." Prints in her collection will be more important than ever before, and "they will be exceedingly pretty this spring," she advises. In the interest of patriotism and conservation she is stressing the one-piece costume.

A preview of the delightfully feminine furs designed by Esther Dorothy for spring discloses this designer's pre-occupation with furs for the one-piece costume and the very brief suits we will be wearing. She thinks that fur scarfs and accessories will be significant—stoles, triangular kerchiefs in fur, and diminutive shoulder capes.

Zoe de Salle, whose tiny hands turn to the design of costumes, furs, hats, bags and accessories for people who like their fashions to ripen, rather than recede with the years, makes the kind of clothes husbands applaud as feminine and becoming. Her prediction for spring, 1943, is tinged with the romantic, but abides faithfully by all restrictions. She, too, acclaims the little shoulder cape, illustrated in a day dress and cape in deep green wool and light green faille. "The little cape is something for your shoulders when your fur coat is checked," she says. A costume for "flying to your hero who can't get home," makes use of an Arab coat and hood worn over a monk's grey woolen dress with girdle of camel driver's rope. This designer also believes in the popularity and practicality of prints, and exploits her views in a black wool costume which is good for North and South wear, combined with a white palmleaf silk print.

Daché Hats Still Gay

Many persons have enjoyed the cartoon of two doughboys coming face to face suddenly beneath a tangle of barbed wire, viewing each other's steel helmets camouflaged in daisies, and asking—"Who do you think you are, anyway—Lilly Daché?" In spite of the cartoon's absurdity, this famous milliner sticks to her guns, and declares, "Hats this spring will be sentimental and gay! Because of the restrictions in clothes, hats will be depended on more than ever to brighten the mood of the costume." Daché believes the tailored hat will be much worn because of the importance of tailored suits, but for dressier occasions hats will be gay with feathers and flowers.

As to the silhouette—make up your minds now girls—it's going to be slim. Its next hope is to flatter the figure. To this end you will note a sudden surge of peplums—their fullness quite impartial as to whether it flares at the front, back, or sides. Its aim is to make waists look small and help avoid that skimpy-skirt look nobody likes in very straight skirts. Boleros have made their graceful bow for somewhat the same practical reasons.

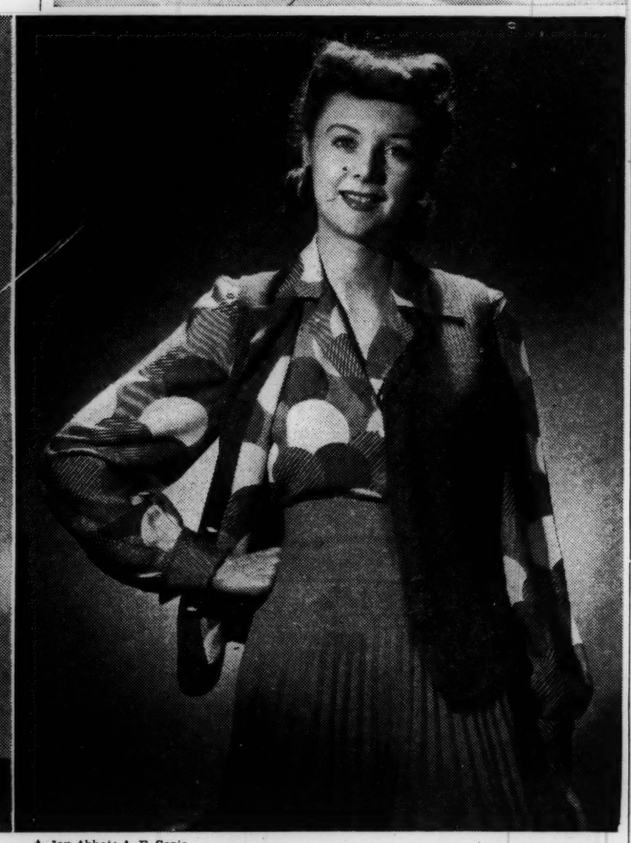
Leading New York designers are well aware that they must produce new-looking clothes, yet be patriotic enough not to make our old ones seem outmoded. This takes genuine skill. It brings to the fore the dress with the lingerie touches — and these will range from frothy white ruffles to strictly tailored effects. The crisp charm of the Gibson Girl comes back with deep, high-necked yokes, lacy and transparent. These, and many other lingerie touches, are effective as part of the trend toward "pretty" fashions, easily, and not-too-expensively achieved.

Another new note is struck in the "lined" sweater or vest, designed by Fleur Fenton. This very simply brings an extra garment into play, and quite a substantial one, too. It gives body and protection to well-worn wool sweaters and puts new life into them, makes them go farther. The button-on jacket is stressed as a clever way to combine short lengths of material. Here buttons are a significant part of the trim.

In fabrics? So many have vanished. So many are new. One firm brings sunshine to the wardrobe that will stay at home in the cold early spring with their group of "Sun-maker" fabrics in sunripe fruit colors. These are lively under heavy coats—right for the woman who wants to carry an extra bit of cheer on her visit to her husband at an army camp; right for the woman on a budget who can wear them now, and just as well later on.

There's a trend too, in fabrics, toward practical long-wearing worsteds—the gabardines, coverts and twills. These are a wise choice for the suits that must give long wear, now that looms are busy turning out fabrics for men in service so that yardage for civilians is limited. Dark colors have gone to war, and lighter-colored fabrics, which carry less dye, hold a prominent place this spring.

Bright in the preview picture stands the spirit of the women, in step with fashion, taking restrictions in their stride, but keeping their eyes on Victory.



▲ Jon Abbot; A. F. Sozio

Top: Suits are practically synonymous with spring. The three-piece one shown here is tailored yet feminine, made of Forstmann wool in a gray and white Glen Plaid. The contrasting blouse is a polka dot in a bright color. Center left: Black crepe dress with lingerie trim on its sweetheart neckline and bracelet-length sleeves; a New York Dress Institute design. Worn with black horsehair braid hat. From Saks. Center right: New fashion is this knit sleeveless vest, lined with fabric of the blouse, a bull's-eye print in pomegranate shade; designed by Fleur Fenton. Bottom: Black wool costume combined with palmleaf silk print, good now for southern wear, later for spring wear up North; designed by Zoe de Salle.

Zelina Brunschwig Proves That the Same Colors Used In Clothes Are Practical for Home Decoration

By Bernice Stevens
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Don't be too surprised if one of these days you see the purple of your afternoon dress in the draperies of your friend's living room, or the tan of your favorite suit seems to blend in with an easy chair in the furniture store. For, the colors and patterns in the clothes we wear are leaving their mark in home decoration.

In recent lectures in several cities over the country, Mrs. Zelina Brunschwig, New York City designer and stylist of fabrics, predicted that brown will soon be an important fabric color in home decoration. This, she says, will not be the drab brown of the mission and brown leather period, but the shades that are now proving popular in wearing apparel.

Clothes Set the Pace

Mrs. Brunschwig has long been an exponent of the theory that "color and type of clothes set the pace for home decoration" and has proved it in homes she has decorated all over the country. Her full name is Zelina de Macklot Comegys Brunschwig. She was born and brought up in Rock Island, Illinois, but her French name and descent from a great-great-grandfather who fled France during the revolution, and her French husband, a lieutenant-colonel in de Gaulle's Fighting French forces, tie her heart closely to French affairs.

When her husband decided to devote his time to helping win the war, she took over the management of his business in decorative fabrics. This gave her an opportunity to carry out in practical application her theory on the relation of clothes, color, and home decoration.

She was one of the first to see the value of purple, long unused in decorative fabrics. It was revived in fine gowns last year and continues this season in clothes in many shades. It appears, too, in chintzes, cretonnes, and damasks.

She points out that the idea of the influence of clothes upon decoration is not new. She says, "In the days of knee breeches and wigs, both men and women wore rich, glowing colors and, in the paintings and old fragments of that day, an abundance of gay colors can be found. The women wore the richest brocades they could find, yet the chairs on which they sat were upholstered in plain colors so as not to detract from their gowns. Even carriage interiors were planned as a background for their clothes. It was only after the Revolution when dress was simpler that brocades were taken out and used on furniture.

Furniture a Background

"In the Victorian era, every woman had a black silk dress and to go with it there were the black horsehair sofa and red plush chairs to set off the black silk. As clothes grew more colorful, in came the 'dirty white' period, which showed clothes off to advantage.

"Even the men used their favorite clothes color in their surroundings. Napoleon, for instance, wore strong purples and vivid greens, and these same colors predominated in many of his rooms."

Mrs. Brunschwig cites the year 1929, when she first began decorating. At that time, great dressmakers in Paris began introducing new and exciting shades, drawing their inspiration from the more imaginative modern painters and from old masters.

She is most enthusiastic about what can be done with American fabrics, even under wartime restrictions. The war brought an end to imports in fabrics, which means that all draperies and upholstery pieces are thoroughly American. Mercerized cotton, rayon, and reprocessed wools are now used and look so much like the old silk and satin brocades and brocatelles that it is almost impossible to tell them apart. Yet they cost from a third to a quarter less than the former imported fabrics and their wearing qualities are better.

"When I began introducing clothes colors into fabrics," says Mrs. Brunschwig, "critics said 'too gay,' 'too much color,' 'too daring.' But I was determined not to do anything dull, uninspired, or commonplace. When I speak of vivid colors, I do not mean that we must all have brilliant colors, but we can have ones harmonizing with tones we wear."

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Worsted-tex GABARDINE Worsted-tex Gabardine, also a fine quality worsted, is ideal for Spring and Fall.

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You Can Greet Them With a Smile

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This time I was ready for them. Neatly groomed, in a fresh dress, and with a reasonably straight house as a background, I greeted my company with a smile that showed they were genuinely welcome.

It took two experiences with unexpected company before I did anything about it. But now, with ten minutes notice, I can be ready for them, and, even with no notice, there is sure to be something on hand to serve.

Isn't the house always ready for guests? I confess that it is not, what with having two active children and liking to work in the garden while it is still cool in the summer. And having moved some 300 miles from our former home, friends frequently stop by on business or vacation trips, and it is apt to be at almost any hour of the day. We are only too glad to see them, but I still like to invite them into an orderly house.

Fortunately our street is difficult to locate, so most of our friends telephone for directions. We are a bit out from town, and I can usually count on ten minutes before they can possibly be here. Now, how do I use those few minutes? I call the plan "sweeping the dirt under the rug." Hardly recommended for the weekly cleaning, it works beautifully for those ten-minute notices of unplanned company.

First of all I sat down with pencil and paper. I realized that I had been darting from one thing to another and feeling confused so that nothing was really accomplished; so I listed all the things that might be done. Next these were arranged in the order of their importance—remembering the time I spent five minutes laying out dishes and silver and forgot to inspect the bathroom, only to discover later that Sonny had brought in his gang to remove the remains of their mud pies.

At the top of the list is "Check your personal appearance." Awareness of hair not combed, a tear in your dress where it caught on the rosebush, or muddy fingernails interferes with your poise and spoils the full enjoyment of the visit much more than a crooked lampshade or a dusty table. After all, it is you they are coming to see.

Then a quick pick-up of the house. A sweater tossed on a chair, a tennis racket on another one, a drapery caught back where Sonny was looking out the window, and a newspaper lying every whichway give a feeling of disorder even though the room is really clean.

Here there is a note added that if time is important, a closet can be a satisfactory receptacle for those miscellaneous items—if you remember to shut the door. Also a reminder for the kitchen — dishes stacked neatly in the sink give the room a more orderly appearance than if they are piled hit or miss over the drainboards and counters.

Now check the bathroom, laying out fresh towels and straightening the ones that are to be left there. A quick wiping of the washbowl and faucets and you are through.

They still haven't come? All right then, a look to your food. This is last on the list for it can be done after they arrive. If there is nothing prepared, all you do is glance at the emergency shelf and at the menus you have listed that can be prepared from the stock you keep there. A few foods that need chilling are already stored in the refrigerator, so there is no need to serve lukewarm fruit juices or to dilute them with ice cubes.

Are you beginning to think they have lost their way? Instead of wondering, dust the table tops and flat surfaces, sweep the rug with the carpet sweeper, and perhaps arrange fresh flowers. . . . Oh, there's the doorbell. Now you can relax, forget about yourself and the house, and open the door with a smile.

Containers Useful

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The newest versions of the standard Dutch oven and chicken fryer will be welcomed by many a housewife. In order to save metal, lids on both utensils are made of glass, which gives the cook an opportunity to check up on how the dinner is progressing.

There will also be an increasing supply of ceramic utensils on the market which can be used over the flame as well as in the oven.

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Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

A few quotations at the close were unrevised.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Stl (3)	1	42	42	42	+ ¾
Adams E .45e	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Adams-Mi½2e	3	26½	26½	26½	+1½
Addressog (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Air Reduct 1a	4	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	1	2½	2½	2½	
Allegheny Corp	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Alleg pf xw	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Allegpf$30ww	8	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	4	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
Allen Ind ¾4e	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	143¼	142½	142½	— ½
Allied M (1e)	14	16¾	16½	16½	
Allied St(.60)	19	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Allis-C M (1)	11	26⅝	26⅜	26½	
Alpha PC1½e	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
Amerada Pet 2	9	69	69	69	
Am A Ch1.20a	2	23⅛	23	23	
Am Airl 1½a	21	54¼	52⅜	54¾	+ ¼
Am Bk N .40e	6	9	9	9	+ ⅛
AmBrSh 1.70e	3	19	18½	18½	— ½
Am Cable & R	30	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am Can (3)	4	71⅞	71¾	71⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can pf $7)	3	175⅛	174¾	175⅛	+ ⅜
Am Car & Fdy	7	25	24¼	24½	— ¾
Am C F pf 7	1	65	65	65	
Am Ch&C (2)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Am Chicle(4a)	6	101	99¾	99¾	—1¾
AmCSug 2½e	9	15½	15½	15½	
Am DistlR	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
Am Encau TB	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am Export (2)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅞
Am & For Pow	23	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
A FP6pf1.80k	1	39	39	39	—1
A FP7pf2.10k	3	47	46½	46½	—1
Am & F P 2pf	18	7⅜	7	7⅜	— ⅜
Am Hide&Lea	3	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Am Home 2.40	4	54½	54½	54½	— ½
Am Ice	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am Locom'tive	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Am Loco pf 7k	1	82	82	82	
Am M&F .80	5	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
AmM&Met½e	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Am Met 6pf6	1	117	117	117	+ ¾
AmNews 1.80	2	27	27	27	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	24	¾	¾	¾	
APL$6pf33¼k	5	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
APL$5pf2.81k	10	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
Am R&S(.30e)	26	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Am R M (1e)	13	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
Am RMpf4½	2	56	55½	56	
Am Saf R ¾a	7	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Seat 1e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Am Ship B 3e	1	28	27	28	+1
Am Smelt 2a	7	37½	37¼	37⅛	— ¼
Am S&R pf 7	1	147¼	147	147	
Am Snuff2.80a	3	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
Am Stl F (2)	7	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
Am Stores (1)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Am Stove 1.20	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
Am Sugar (2e)	2	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ½
Am Tel&Tel 9	14	130¾	130½	130¾	+ ½
Am Tob (3)	19	45¼	44⅜	44¾	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3)	19	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	
Am Type Fdrs	26	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am Visc (2)	17	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
Am Water Wks	8	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am Wool pf 8k	1	55⅜	5 3/8	55⅜	+ ⅜
Am Zinc L&S	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
Anaconda 2½e	17	25	24¾	24⅞	
A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
Armour Ill	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Arm pr pf	7	49	48⅜	48⅜	— ¾
Arm Ck 1.35e	4	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Assd Dry Gds	20	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
As Inv pf (5)	1	100	100	100	— ¼
Atchison (6e)	9	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	— ⅛
At T&SF pf 5	6	67	66¾	67	+ ¾
Atl Coast (2e)	9	27¾	27¼	27½	— ⅜
Atl Refin .70e	5	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
Atlas Corp ½a	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Avia Cp ¾e	134	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
Bald Loc ct 1a	7	11¾	11⅜	11¾	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Bangor & Ar	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Bang & Ar pf	2	36	34¼	35½	+1
Barber Asphalt	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Barker pf 2¾	2	3	30½	31	+ ⅜
Barnsdall .60	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wk 2a	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	6	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
Ben Avia 3¾a	4	34⅜	34½	34⅜	+ ⅜
BestFoods .60	13	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Stl (6)	12	56¼	56	56⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Stl pf 7	1	112	111¾	112	
Black-Dk 1.60	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Blaw-Kno .35e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Bloom (7)se	1	10½	10	10½	
Boeing Air 1e	15	15¼	14⅝5	15¼	— ⅛
Bohn A&Br 3e	6	43	43	43	+1
Bond Str 1.60	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
BordenCo1.40a	3	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Borg-Wr 1.60	17	27⅞	26⅞	27¼	— ⅜
Bkly U Gas ½e	1	9½	9½	9½	
Brunsw'k-B 1	4	14	14	14	
Bucyrus-E ½a	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Budd Mfg pf	10	77½	77½	77½	+ ¼
Budd Wh (1e)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Buleva Wat 2	3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
Bullard 2½e	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Burl M 1.40a	7	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Burl pf (2½)	1	57	57	57	
Burr Addi(.60)	14	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Bu T B pf 2¾k	2	21½	21½	21½	— ½
But'r B .60a	7	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Butler pf 1½	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Butte Cop ¼a	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Byron Jk 1¼a	9	16½	16¼	16⅜	
Calif Pk 1½	4	23½	23⅜	23½	
Callahan Z-Ld	4	3¼	11	11	
Cal & Hecla 1	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Camb Wy 1¼e	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Canadian Pac	15	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Carr-Gen .20a	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Case (J I) 7e	3	77½	77¼	77¼	— ¾
Case J I pf(7)	1	127½	127½	127½	— ¼
Caterpil Tr (2)	8	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
Celanese (2)	15	7½	7	27	— ⅜
Celanese 5pf 5	1	97¾	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
Celan pr pf (7)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ¾
Celotex Cp ½	22	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Celotex pf (5)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	
Cent Foy .10e	2	2½	2½	2½	
Cent I Lpf43½	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ¾
Cen Violet2½e	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
Cerro de P (4)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Cert-teed Prod	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6pf	3	33½	33	33½	— ¼
Ches & Ohio3a	21	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ¼
Chi & E III	70	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Chi&EIII A .59e	4	8	8	8	
Chi Gr West	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
ChiGWpf 1¾k	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
Chi Pn T (2)	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
CPT pr pf 2½	2	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+1¾
Chickash (1)	6	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
Chrysler 3½e	14	68¼	68	68	
CitylA.Fpf6½	1	97	97	97	
CRI & P 6pf	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Clark Eq (3)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Cleve E1pf4½	1	110	109⅞	110	+ ½
Climax 1.20a	7	39½	39½	39½	
Cluett P 2¼e	180	34¼	34	34	— ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	3	90	90	90	+ ⅜
Colgate P ½a	1	17	17	17	
Col&Sou 1 pf	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Col&Sou 2 pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Col Br A 1½a	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Col G&E .10g	20	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Col G&E 5pf5	1	38	38	38	+ ½
Colum Pic ½a	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Col Carb 4¼e	2	85	85	85	
Comi Credit 3	4	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
Comi Inv Tr 3	24	31½	31	31¼	— ¼
Colm Solv .60e	13	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
Com'th&South	49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Com & Sou pf	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
Com'th 1.60a	32	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅜
Congol-N (1a)	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Consol Airc	7	17¼	17	17	
Con Cig pf (7)	1	90¼	90	90	+1
ConsC prpf6½	1	90	90	90	— ¾
Cons Cop .45e	10	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60)	41	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Cons Ed pf (5)	2	92½	92	92½	+ ½
Cons Laundries	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Consol Oil ⅜	32	7½	7	7	
Consol'n Coal 7	9	7⅜	7	7¼	— ⅛
Con Pw pf 4½	3	91¾	91⅝	91¾	+ ¾
Container 1½a	8	16¼	16	16¼	— ¼
Cont Bak ½e	52	5	4¾	5	— ⅛
Cont Can 1¼a	8	27	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
ContDiam .65e	5	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	41⅞	41½	41½	— ⅛
Cont Mot .55e	5	4⅜	¼	4¼	— ⅛
Cont O Del (1)	1	6¼	6¼	6½	
Cont'weld S .80	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Cop'w pf 2½	2	45	45	45	
CornEx(2.40)	2	38¾	38¾	38½	+ ⅜
Corn Prod 2.60	6	55¾	55½	55½	
Corn Prod pf7	1	178	178	178	+1
Coty Inc ⅛e	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 673,606
1943 volume to date 1,553,396
1942 volume to date 1,820,780

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Crane Co (1e)	29	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	1	96	96	96	
Cr of W 1.60e	6	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅞
Crown Cpf 2¼	2	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Crown Zel (1)	5	11⅝	11½	11½	
Crucible Stl 2e	3	33½	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Cub-Am S ¾a	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Cudahy Pack	4	11	11	11	
Curtis Publish	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
CurP pf 1.60k	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Curtiss W (1e)	25	7¼	7	7	— ¼
Curtiss-WA 2e	9	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Cutler-H 1¼a	14	18	17¼	18	+1
DavegaS (½2e)	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Davison C .60e	10	12¼	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
Decca Rec .60a	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Deere 1.35e	13	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Deisel 1½e	1	13	13	13	+ ⅞
Del & Hudson	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
Del Lack&W	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Detroit E 1.30e	21	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Dis C-S pf 5	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Divoe&Ray(1)	1	18⅛	18	18	
Diam Mat 1½	6	26½	26	26	— ½
Diam M pf 1½	1	37	37	37	
Dis C-S h2.22	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Dixie-Vort ⅛e	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
Doehler D1½a	5	26½	26⅛	26½	— ¼
Dome h1.70e	9	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
Dow Chem (3)	2	134½	133⅞	133⅞	— ⅛
du Pont 4¼4e	6	135	135	135	+1
East Air Lines	6	52⅜	52	52⅜	+ ⅛
East Roll Mill	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Eastman (5)	5	149	148	149	+1
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	56¼	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅝
El&M In .06e	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
El Auto 2¼e	2	30½	30¾	30½	
Elec Boat (1e)	4	10½	10½	10½	
El Pow & Lt	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
El P&L $6 pf	2	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
El P&L $7 pf	2	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
El Stor Bat 2	6	3	34½	35	+ ⅝
El Paso G 2.40	2	23½	23⅜	23½	— ¼
End-John pf 5	2	110	110	110	
Eng Pub Serv	6	27⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1e	15	8¾	8¼	8¼	
Erie RR pf A5	3	40	40	40	— ¼
EurekaVC .10e	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Ex-Cello 2.60	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¾
Fajardo Sug 2	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Fed L&T 1¾4e	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Fed M T (.40)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
Fed Mog (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ½
Fed D St 1.40	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam	2	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	— ¼
Fid P F 1.60a	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
Firestone 1½e	13	27	26½	26½	— ½
Firestone pf 6	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ⅜
First NSt 2½a	5	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ¾
Flintkote .90e	6	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
Follansbee Stl	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Food Ma 1¾4e	6	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ½
Gair Robt ¼4e	16	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Gair pf 1.20	3	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
Gar Wood	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2e	4	37½	37¼	37½	+ ½
Gen Bronze	2	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
Gen Bak(.45e)	8	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Gen Bak pf 8	10	138	138	138	—1
Gen Cable	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k	30	73½	73	73½	+1¾
Gen Cig pf (7)	10	132	32	132	+1½
Gen Elec 1.40	59	31⅞	31½	31¾	
Gen Cigar 1a	1	21	21	21	+ ½
Gen G&E cvpf	50	101	100	101	+2½
Gen Food1..70e	7	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅝
Gen G & El A	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Motors (2)	34	44⅞	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
Gen Mot pf(5)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	+ ¼
Gen O Ad .20a	1	2½	2½	2½	
Gen Prec (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅜
Gen Pr I .30e	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Gen Ry S 1¾4e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Real&Ut	15	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Gen Refr 1.20a	3	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe (1)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Gen St pf(6k)	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅝
Gen Tel(1.60)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Gen T&R (1e)	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
Gillette (.45e)	43	5	5	5	
Gimbel Bros	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Goebel Brw .20	4	2	2	2	
Glidden 1.10e	5	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Goodrich (1e)	10	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ¾
Goodrich pf 5	1	83¾	83⅝	83¾	+ ¼
Good'yTR1¼e	5	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
Granby .60e	6	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
Granite C .35e	1	7½	7½	7½	
Grant pf (1)	1	24½	24½	24½	
Gt N I O ct 2e	5	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
Gt Nor pf (2e)	10	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Green HL (2a)	1	32	32	32	— ⅛
Greyhound(1a)	26	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
GrumAircl½e	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
Gulf Mob&Oh	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
GulfMpf 2½e	2	26¾	26¾	6¾	
Hamil W .80e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Hanna $5 pf 5	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Harb-W 1½4e	8	14	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
Hat Cp pf 6½	1	86	86	86	
Hayes Mfg	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Helme (4¾e)	2	57⅜	56¾	56¾	— ⅝
Hercul P 2½e	3	74	73¾	74	+1
Hinde&Dau1½e	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
Hollander (1a)	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
Holland F (2)	6	29	29	29	
Holly Sugar(1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Homestake	16	31⅜	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
Household (4)	1	45	45	45	
Houston Oil	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Hudson B (h2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson&M pf	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅝
Hupp Motor	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Illinois Cent	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Ill Cent pf	3	19	18⅞	19	
Indian Refin	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Ind Pw 1.40e	11	12⅜	12½	12¾	+ ⅞
Indus Rayon 2a	2	34	34	34	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand (6)	3	89	88	89	
InlandSt 4½e	3	63¾	63¾	63¾	+1¾
Inspir Cop 1	5	10	10	10	— ⅛
Inter C pf (6)	1	107¼	107	107	
Interlake ½e	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Int Harvest 2a	16	59½	58¾	59	— ¼
Int Harv pf 7	1	163¾	163¼	163¼	— ½
Int Hydro El A	8	½	½	½	
Int Mer Marine	18	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Int Min'ls ⅜e	8	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Int Min'ls pf 4	1	56	55½	55½	+ ½
Int Mining¼g	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 2	25	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
Int Nick pf(7)	1	135	135	135	+1½
Int Paper Co	42	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅜
Int Paper pf 5	15	48	46¾	48	+1⅛
Int Rypf	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Int Shoe 1.80	2	29⅛	29	29⅛	
Int Tel & Tel	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Intertype (1e)	2	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
Jarvis (.30e)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Jewel T 1.60	3	27¼	27	27	—1
Johns-M 2¼4e	4	72	71¾	72	+ ½
John-Man pf 7	10	126¼	126¼	126¼	
Jones&L Stl 2e	10	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Joy Mfg (.90e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
KalamS&F .60	1	13	13	13	
Kan City Sou	3	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
KanC So pf 2e	4	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
Kaufmann ¾4e	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
Kaufman pf(5)	1	83½	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
Kelsey H A 1½	7	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
KelseyHB 1½a	9	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
Kennecott (3e)	16	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
Kresge 1.15e	15	20	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Kress SH 1.60	2	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Kroger Groc 2	4	27	26⅝	27	
Lambert (1½a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Lee R&T 2¼e	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Lehigh PC1½	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Lehigh V Coal	9	1	1	1	
Lehigh V C pf	5	12	11½	12	
Lehigh Val RR	7	3½	3½	3½	
Lehman Cp 1a	7	25¼	25	25	— ⅜
LehnAF 1.40	2	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F G (1)	10	33	32½	32⅝	— ⅜
Lib. McN .45e	19	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Lig&Myers 3a	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	
Lig&My B 3a	3	65½	65	65	— ½
Link Belt (2)	3	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Lion Oil Ref 1	5	12¾	12½	12¾	
Liquid Carb 1a	1	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
Lockheed A 2e	6	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Loew's Inc 2a	12	45¾	45	45	— ¾
Long Bell Lb A	2	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Loose-Wil 1a	1	18¾	18½	18½	
Lorillard1.20e	7	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Lou G&EA1½	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
MacAnd 1.80e	2	21½	21½	21½	+1½
Mack Truck 3e	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Macy (RH)(2)	6	20	19¾	19⅞	— ¼

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by Associated Press

Tuesday	41.8	Prev. day	42.0
M'th ago	40.0	Year ago	38.6
'42-3 high	42.0	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Mar Mid .18e	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
MarshFld .80a	32	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Mart GL 1½e	4	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
Masonite Cp 1a	9	33	32½	32½	—1
MasterE 1.80e	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅝
MathAlk 1⅛e	3	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
May Dept St 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ¼
McGraw Elec 2	2	22½	22¼	22½	
McInty h2.22a	3	39	38½	39	+ ½
McKes & R(1)	5	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
McLellan .60e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Mead Cp(.90e)	20	6⅜	6	6	
Melville Sh(2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Mengel5pf2½	1	25½	25½	25½	
Miami Cop ½e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
MidCont1.40e	6	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
Midland (2)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Mid Stl 1pf 8	1	108½	108½	108½	+2
Minn-Hon (2a)	5	60¾	60¾	60¾	
Minn-Moline	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Minn-Mpf6½k	2	65	65	65	+ ¼
Mo-Kan-Texas	3	1	1	1	
Mo-Kan-Tex pf	4	3¾	3⅝

Aggregate Carloadings in 1942 1.3 P. C. Above Previous Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's railroads loaded 42,818,739 freight cars during 1942, an increase of 528,975 cars or 1.3 per cent over 1941.

Reporting this, the Association of American Railroads said actual traffic was nearly 33 per cent greater because cars were loaded more heavily and hauled longer distances.

Every class of carloadings increased except that of merchandise and less-than-carload lots, these two combined decreasing 30.6 per cent from 1941's total. This decline occurred despite an increase in merchandise hauled—the average load in each car was virtually double that of a year ago.

Merchandise Loadings

The number of merchandise cars loaded was 5,584,736 compared with 8,041,503 in 1941. Other classifications of traffic with the number of cars loaded in 1942 and the percentage of increase over 1941 were:

Grain and grain products 2,180,348 and 7.8; livestock 744,400 and 14.4; coal 8,361,393 and 10.2; coke 731,299 and 7.9; forest products 2,450,204 and 12; ore 3,011,784 and 12.3; miscellaneous 19,754,575 and 7.1 per cent.

The association estimated, on the basis of reports from shippers' advisory boards, that freight car loadings during the first three months of this year would exceed the similar 1942 period by 250,787 cars or 3.4 per cent. The quarterly total was expected to be 7,712,290 cars.

Further Gain This Quarter

Information from shippers' boards showed expectations of increased loading in the first quarter in the Allegheny, Ohio Valley, Great Lakes, Central Western, Midwest, Northwest, Southwest and Pacific Coast areas. Decreases are anticipated in the Pacific Northwest, Trans-Missouri-Kansas, Southeast, Atlantic States and New England areas.

Among the 28 major commodities the boards indicated increases for 10 and decreases for 18. The increases expected range from 22.2 per cent for cottonseed and products, except oil, to 5.7 per cent for coal and coke.

The association reported earlier that during 1942 the railroads loaded 42,818,739 cars, an increase of only 1.3 per cent over 1941, although the total of ton-miles (weight times the distance carried) was nearly 33 per cent greater than in the preceding year.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Union Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston will be held at the office of the Association, 236 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, January 20, 1943, at 2 P.M., to nominate and elect Directors to fill the vacancies of those whose terms expire and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Leo P. Grace
Secretary

LOANS

TO INCREASE
YOUR BUSINESS

WE are glad to help sound business concerns — through regular lines of credit or special loans — to finance purchases, payrolls, and other wartime needs. For military and civilian products, whether your business is small or large, our credit facilities are arranged to fit your particular needs.

Is your working capital "tied up" in Accounts Receivable? We make loans on Accounts Receivable to help you keep liquid in order to do a larger volume of business.

You'll be pleased at the low cost of this simplified, flexible loan service.

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Government Contracts
Accounts Receivable
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Inventories
Plant Equipment

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The National
Shawmut Bank

Listen to John Barry with "FRONTLINE HEADLINES" WNAC—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays at 7:45 p. m.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 3

Form of Return

Persons subject to the Federal income tax must report their income to the Government on forms, or blanks, prescribed by regulations. These forms are obtainable from any collector of internal revenue, and generally from any bank. Special forms are designated for corporations, for partnerships, for trusts and fiduciaries, and for nonresident aliens. Farmers who keep no books of account on the accrual method must attach a special schedule to their return. (Form 1040F.) For individuals, two forms are used, depending upon the amount and source of income to be reported.

Form 1040: This form is intended for general use of individuals who are citizens of the United States, or residents in this country, whether citizens or not. It contains spaces to show the amount of income from various sources, deductions allowable, exemptions and credits, and computation of tax liability. As most of the items require some explanation in order to be allowable, the form also contains appropriate schedules to show in more detail how the income or the deductions are determined.

Form 1040A: This is a simplified report, which may, at the option of the taxpayer who makes his return on the cash basis, be filed instead of Form 1040 by citizens and residents whose gross income was $3,000 or less during 1942, provided all this income consists wholly of one or more of the following: salary, wages, dividends, interest, or annuities. In using this form it is necessary only to enter the amount of gross income as shown, deduct the credit allowable for dependents, and insert the appropriate amount of tax in accordance with one's personal exemption status, as shown on the table on the reverse of the form. This form has no entries for deductions allowable, since the taxes indicated in the table on the back of the form are computed after taking into account what have been considered average deductions for persons of this income class.

A taxpayer should, therefore, consider carefully which form would be appropriate for his purposes. Whichever form is employed, all the information called for in the spaces should be inserted so far as applicable to the taxpayer, in order to avoid the expense to the Government, and the possible inconvenience to the taxpayer, of subsequent check and inquiry.

With each return form is a set of accompanying instructions, and these instructions should be carefully read by the taxpayer before making his return.

Returns for the calendar year 1942 must be filed not later than March 15, 1943. They may be filed by mailing to the collector of internal revenue of the appropriate district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the taxpayer. If the return is filed by mailing, it should be posted in ample time to reach the collector's office on or before March 15, 1943. Returns received later than the due date are subject to a penalty variable according to the lateness in filing.

Hotel Problem Thorny Despite One of Best Booms in History

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A curious paradox appears in the current financial position of the American hotel business.

Rated unofficially and perhaps a little boastfully as the "ninth largest industry in the country," the hotel business is now making money hand over fist in what is probably the biggest boom in its history. Room occupancy figures for most hotels are at least nudging 80 per cent, a figure which in ordinary times is taken as tops or "full" because of the normal fluctuation during the week, while hotels in such crowded cities as Washington, D. C., and defense towns like Detroit and Bridgeport, Connecticut, have the SRO sign out and can provide rooms only on notice well in advance.

Restaurant sales of both food and beverages are running easily 25 per cent above 1941 and in general, despite the curtailing of conventions and unnecessary travel, the transient hotels are doing a land-office business and even the luxury, resort and apartment hotels are doing slightly better, where they are not occupied by the armed forces.

Not Taxed Much

And on top of all this, the typical American hotel is still, despite its current prosperity (which probably exceeds 1929 and actually begins to approximate the hopes of the investors who originally financed it) virtually exempt from federal taxes, either normal-and-surtax or on "excess profits." In a city like New York, for instance, only such money-makers as the Taft, the Ritz-operated New Yorker, and the Statler-owned Pennsylvania are likely to come anywhere near into the ken of the income tax Matthews of Washington.

Despite this apparently cushy situation, hotel managers nationwide are worrying about their prosperity, not only wondering whether it will last but also worrying lest it leave them in worse condition than if the windfall of the war, as some of them consider it, had never happened to them.

Prime reason for this paradoxical situation is the odd financial spot in which the depression of the 1930's left the hotels. They are not in danger of taxes but of indenture provisions, arising out of bankruptcy proceedings in the last decade.

The end of the 1920's saw the hotel business largely "over-built," to judge by hindsight, particularly in the large cities. After the stock market crash of 1929 nothing happened for a while, but in late 1930 the financial storm suddenly crashed on the hotels with a disastrous disappearance of business. Prohibition repeal, which came along in 1933 with Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal, failed to save them, and it is sometimes roughly estimated that, at least in the larger cities, 80 per cent of the hotels went "through the wringer," either of equity reorganization or, more frequently, of federal 77B bankruptcy.

A hotel is, in financial matters, something like a railroad or a public utility. Original investment has to be large; the original investors usually experience the pains of reorganization; and interest, depreciation, and operating overhead are the largest items in cost, far outweighing in importance the out-of-pocket costs which fluctuate with volume of business.

It costs, for instance, only about 30 cents cash to take care of each dollar of room revenue taken in, so that room sales generally net about 70 per cent profit—if the hotel's enormous and unavoidable overhead is not taken into account. In other words, it takes a lot of room sales with high imaginary or bookkeeping profit to cover the overhead which goes on whether the hotel has any customers or not.

But the outstanding curiosity of the hotel business, arising out of the depression of the 1940's, was the indentures written by the lawyers into the reorganizations. They were, from an accounting point of view, "more funnier." For they stipulated that all profits realized over net operating income—before depreciation—must be paid out in cash to the bondholders.

The presumption must be that the long-suffering bondholders—which includes savings banks, insurance companies, and railroads—after seeing most of their money swallowed up in the vortex of depression, and not realizing that this is the usual fate of original investments, sworep to themselves that if ever the hotels got their heads above water again financially they, the bondholders would, to mix a metaphor, get their pound of flesh, no matter what happened to the hotels.

So the indentures read that all income over net operating income, but before depreciation, which should be in italics, must be paid out in cash to the bondholders.

So the money the hotels are now "making" must be paid out to the bondholders.

Priorities Hit Hotels

The complicating factor is priorities. The hotels are unable, due to the war, to make the usual repairs and replacements for mechanical equipment, from elevators to furnaces. Such money as would normally go thence must instead (unless the managements find a way out of the dilemma) drop down to net operating income. Necessary replacements and retirements must be postponed. So in a few years the hotels will be in need of extensive repairs, replacements, etc., for which they should now be accumulating cash. Bnt the cash has to go to the bondholders.

The prospects of hotel-bondholders are indicated in the Amott-Baker averages of real estate issues. They show that liens on 28 hotels are now selling at around 36 per cent of face value, against around 18 per cent at the bottom of the depression. The Horwath & Horwath figures ("Hotel Operations in 1941") show that 100 hotels in 50 cities earned in 1941 2.52 per cent of "fair value" (defined as 40 times real estate taxes) which is tops since the depression, compares with a loss of 2.50 per cent in 1932, and will be substantially exceeded in 1942.

On the other hand Harris, Kerr & Forster's "Trends in the Hotel Business" shows that profit for 300 hotels in 1941 after depreciation but before rent, interest, and other capital expenditures increased 37 per cent over 1940.

Thus it is obvious that the hotels are doing substantially better, but it is also obvious that it depends on which figures are used, whether the hotels appear to be coining millions or merely to be doubling one cent to make it two cents for a 100 per cent earnings increase of no importance.

Of course the situation is spotty. Several hundred hotels have been taken over by the armed services, some on a satisfactory basis, some on a basis not so good. Gas rationing has saved the hotels from the tourist camp competition, but sunk some in back-eddy loss of business. Some, in defense cities, face rent ceilings, while others are still exempt.

All of them face the problem of having to explain food rationing to their customers. They do not expect much of a problem on this score, because they think the public will understand that food rationing is not a wicked device of the hotels to make money, but merely a necessary arrangement of the government's.

On the other hand many hotel managements dread, rightly or wrongly, the wrath of customers at slow elevator and telephone service and at perhaps ultimate elimination of room service and other luxuries to which the modern American hotel customer has become accustomed by the hotels themselves. Hotel managements cannot help this, because the current labor market is not only taking away their help but weakening the discipline of the staff they can retain; but they fear that the customer will not understand that the reason he fumes before his elevator button or telephone is really and truly the war, and not sloppy hotel management.

Proxy Decision By SEC Upheld

NEW YORK (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a Securities and Exchange Commission action to restrain Samuel Okin, a stockholder of the Electric Bond and Share Company, from circularizing other stockholders in an effort to prevent the management from obtaining proxies for the annual stockholders' meeting of last Oct. 14.

In a 2-to-1 decision, the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a ruling by Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum, who had dismissed the action. Circuit Judge Harrie B. Chase dissented from the decision of Judges Learned Hand and Thomas W. Swan.

Pointing out that the SEC has regulation over the solicitation of a proxy or any "power of attorney, consent, or authorization regarding any security," the decision held it would be "going far to say that the letter in controversy was a solicitation of any of these."

It cited, however, the SEC's allegation that the letter was "a step in a campaign" to get Okin elected an officer of the company and was designed "to pave the way for an out and out solicitation letter."

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION

REPUBLIC RUBBER DIVISION
MECHANICAL RUBBER PRODUCTS
Youngstown, Ohio

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO. of N.Y., Inc.
TIRES, TUBES & SUNDRIES
Conshohocken, Pa.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 75c per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Corporation payable February 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1943. Books will not be closed.

WM. B. DUNLAP
Treasurer

December 29, 1942

INVEST SAFELY

Your investment funds in this Association are safely insured up to $5000 by law. Earnings are liberal, and begin the first of any month on all investments made up to the tenth of the month, with dividends in January and July.

For good income, plan to invest here any amount up to $5000 or more, if you wish.

Write for statement and new folder, "For the Benefit of Members."

MIDDLESEX FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
405 Highland Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.

Senators Ask More Speed in Rubber Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Senators impatient with headway of the synthetic rubber program called for new progress reports today from refineries awarded $650,000,000 of Government funds a year ago to produce butadiene from petroleum.

Chairman Gillette (D), Iowa, of a Senate agriculture subcommittee investigating the rubber outlook said 18 concerns have been asked when they expect to start producing this basic ingredient of the synthetic product.

Senator Gillette said the concerns queried were given Government financing with expectation they would produce 900,000 tons of rubber annually.

"We still haven't any definite proof of the success of rubber production from butadiene made from petroleum," Senator Gillette told reporters. "And if the procedure isn't speeded up, it may be too late to switch to production of butadiene from corn, wheat and other grains."

Dr. Walter G. Whitman, assistant director of WPB's chemical branch, testified at yesterday's hearing that sufficient grain alcohol was in sight to meet all synthetic rubber and other war requirements.

Senator Gillette said he was impressed by Dr. Whitman's testimony but not clearly convinced that all production goals would be met.

"The testimony shows the present officials in the alcohol division seem to have a more thorough and logical conclusion as to the needs for alcohol and the source for its production than the officials who appeared before the committee last summer," the Senator commented.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—This nation has reached the "desperation point" concerning rubber, says W. L. White, of the War Production Board advisory committee, who adds that "the war will be won by the country that has the last pound of crude rubber."

Mr. White, also a member of the advisory committee of the Rubber Reserve Corporation, told the Export Managers Club yesterday that United States technologists must solve in the next seven months the problems of adequate synthetics that Germany has "not solved in seven years"—and predicted it would be done.

He declared that the task could be done if Congress stopped what he termed "monkey business" in synthetic rubber production.

Mr. White said:

"We now are at the desperation point in our rubber supply. The curve looks as if it's going to be the lowest on Sept. 1 next. The Baruch committee said we could never dare let it get below 100,000 tons. We'll be there Sept. 1 at the rate we are going now.

". . . We must build a gigantic chemical industry between now and Sept. 1—the biggest job that has ever faced any nation anywhere in the world."

Canada Planning To Sell $90,000,000 2½-3 P. C. Issues

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Dominion of Canada has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission three bond issues totaling $90,000,000, proceeds of which are to be used, with available cash, to redeem $100,000,000 of 30-year bonds due 1952.

Each issue is of $30,000,000. A five-year issue bears interest at 2½ per cent while a 10-year and a 15-year issue bear 3 per cent interest.

Morgan Stanley & Co. of New York are listed as principal underwriters. The offering price is to be filed by amendment.

W. Va. Pulp & Paper

NEW YORK (AP)—West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. reported for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 net profit of $2,589,248, equal to $1.83 a share on the common stock, compared with $4,270,312, or $3.70 a share, in the preceding year.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank

Incorporated 1853
Central Square
Cambridge, Mass.

Deposits Received by Mail

INTEREST BEGINS JANUARY 11

The National City Bank of New York

Head Office:
Fifty-five Wall Street
New York

Branches
Throughout Greater
New York

Condensed Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1942
(In Dollars)

INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers	$ 901,172,805	Deposits (Includes United States War Loan Deposit $639,736,171)		$3,555,940,023
United States Government Obligations (*Direct or Fully Guaranteed*)	1,988,096,539	Liability on Acceptances and Bills	$ 5,949,927	
Obligations of Other Federal Agencies	40,685,588	Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	1,492,112	4,457,815
State and Municipal Securities	157,477,345	Items in Transit with Branches		9,551,054
Other Securities	41,153,413	Reserves for:		
Loans, Discounts, and Bankers' Acceptances	573,450,840	Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		2,226,619
Real Estate Loans and Securities	5,463,330	Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		7,602,320
Customers' Liability for Acceptances	3,630,239	Dividend		3,100,000
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	4,650,000	Capital	$77,500,000	
Ownership of International Banking Corporation	7,000,000	Surplus	77,500,000	
Bank Premises	38,160,040	Undivided Profits	23,793,450	178,793,450
Other Assets	731,142			
Total	$3,761,671,281	*Total*		$3,761,671,281

Figures of foreign branches are as of December 23, 1942, except those for enemy-occupied branches which are prior to occupation but less reserves.

$775,828,299 of United States Government Obligations and $13,564,326 of other assets are deposited to secure $732,519,300 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

(*Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*)

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Statement of Condition, December 31, 1942

RESOURCES

CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	$1,132,552,794.75
U. S. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS, DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED	2,327,747,894.50
STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES	87,659,461.60
STOCK OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK	6,016,200.00
OTHER SECURITIES	164,153,071.12
LOANS, DISCOUNTS AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES	786,056,843.05
BANKING HOUSES	36,712,172.54
OTHER REAL ESTATE	6,300,887.68
MORTGAGES	7,721,123.52
CUSTOMERS' ACCEPTANCE LIABILITY	3,775,268.58
OTHER ASSETS	10,800,333.43
	$4,569,496,050.77

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL FUNDS:		
CAPITAL STOCK	$100,270,000.00	
SURPLUS	100,270,000.00	
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	45,049,412.80	
		$ 245,589,412.80
DIVIDEND PAYABLE FEBRUARY 1, 1943		5,180,000.00
RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES		11,810,380.27
RESERVE FOR TAXES, INTEREST, ETC.		3,681,901.24
DEPOSITS		4,291,466,886.03
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	$ 7,107,370.38	
LESS AMOUNT IN PORTFOLIO	2,989,534.46	4,117,835.92
LIABILITY AS ENDORSER ON ACCEPTANCES AND FOREIGN BILLS		340,860.29
OTHER LIABILITIES		7,308,774.22
		$4,569,496,050.77

United States Government and other securities carried at $1,020,672,767.50 are pledged to secure U. S. Government War Loan Deposits of $848,123,236.90 and other public funds and trust deposits, and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The **FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON**

1784 ★ 1943

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches as of December 31, 1942

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$351,945,826.32
United States Government Obligations	452,782,398.71
State and Municipal Securities	22,428,012.03
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	2,010,000.00
Other Securities	18,814,212.96
Loans and Discounts	299,469,717.73
Customers' Liability for Acceptances	3,601,802.36
Banking Houses	13,012,867.05
Other Real Estate	306,992.68
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches	119,745.60
Other Assets	3,535,012.09
Total	$1,168,026,587.53

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$1,061,369,551.70
Acceptances Executed	$9,889,282.37	
Less: Held for Investment	5,941,545.41	3,947,736.96
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividend and Unearned Discount		4,742,972.08
Other Liabilities		3,995,505.12
Reserve for Contingencies		9,796,249.67
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus	39,187,500.00	
Undivided Profits	17,174,572.00	84,174,572.00
Total		$1,168,026,587.53

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution Offers Complete Domestic and Foreign Banking Facilities

★

IN BOSTON
23 offices throughout the city

Represented in New York by
FIRST OF BOSTON INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
100 BROADWAY

FOREIGN BRANCHES
in Argentina
BUENOS AIRES
AVELLANEDA AND ROSARIO
in Cuba
HAVANA SANTIAGO
CIENFUEGOS
SANCTI SPIRITUS

Correspondent banks throughout the world

★

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

OBrion Russell & Co.

INSURANCE of Every Description

108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 8700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
4 1¾s 48	100.12	100.12	100.12
4 2½s 68-63	100.19	100.19	100.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
18 Ala Power 3½s 72	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Alleghany 5s 44 Mid	91¾	91¼	91¼
49 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71⅞	71½	71½
11 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	62	61½	62
24 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	53¾	53¾	53¾
35 Am&ForP 5s 2030	79⅞	79¼	79¼
7 AmIGShem 5½s49	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
5 Am Int 5½s 52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
12 Am T&T 3¼s 66	102⅛	102⅜	107½
55 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅞	107½	107⅞
14 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Am W W & E 6s 75	99	99	99
49 Ann Arbor 4s 95	65	64¾	65
16 Arm Del 4s 57	103	103⅝	103¾
4 Arm Del 4s 55	104⅛	104	104
5 AT&SF 4s 95	111½	111¼	111½
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	95½	95½	95½
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
14 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 A C Line 1st 4s 52	88¼	88⅛	88⅛
3 A C Line cll 5 52	74¾	74¾	74¾
19 A C Line 4½s 64	64¼	64	64
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33½	33	33½
39 B&O 1st mtg 4B st	62½	62	62½
56 B&O 95 st A	33⅞	33¼	33⅞
34 B&O 95 st C	33¾	36⅜	36¾
23 B&O 2000 st D	33¾	33⅜	33¾
6 B&O 96 st F	33¾	33¾	33¾
61 B&O cv 60 st	25¼	25	25⅛
59 B&O 4s 48	61	60½	61
11 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53½	53	53½
131 B&O S W 50 st	43¼	42⅜	43¼
1 B&O T C 4s 59	49	49	49
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	60¼	60	60
11 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	60½	60¼	60¼
5 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	98⅜	98⅜	98¼
1 Beth Steel 3¼s 50	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102½	102½	102½
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	101	101	101
8 Boston&Me 4½s 70	40½	40¼	40½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	84	84	84
30 Buf R&P 57 st	36¼	35¾	36¼
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Bush Term 4s 52	81	81	81
5 Bush Terb 5s 55	58	58	58
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	111½	111½	111½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	112½	112½	112½
5 Can Nor 6½s 46	112½	112⅛	112⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Can Pac 4s perp	72	72	72
5 Celanese 3½s 62	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98	98	98
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
7 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	61½	61½	61½
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	24	23⅞	23⅞
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	56	56	56
84 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	84	83⅝	84
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18½	18½	18½
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2 C&O 3½s 96D	102½	102½	102½
19 Chi&Alton 3s 49	16	15¾	15⅞
3 CB&Q rfg 4s 71A	75	74¾	75
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	65	65	65
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 CB&Q 4s 111 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 CB&Q 3½s 111 49	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
10 Chi&E Ill inc 97	33	32⅝	32⅝
3 ChiGtWest 4s 88	66¾	66¾	66¾
254 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	18⅞	18¾	18¾
17 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
15 CM&SP 4½s 89C	45½	45⅛	45½
6 CM&SP gen 4s 89	44½	44½	44½
5 CM&SP 3½s 89B	41½	41½	41½
20 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23½	23½	23½
13 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	34	33⅞	34
94 Chi&NW cv4½s 49	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	23	23	23
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23	23	23
82 CRI&P 4½s 52A	20¾	20¼	20½
30 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4¼	4¼	4¼
72 CRI&P 4s 88	34⅞	34⅝	34½
8 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	32	32	32
79 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	19¼	19	19
10 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	97½	97½	97½
8 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95	94⅞	95
25 Childs Co 5s 43	59⅞	55	55
6 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47	46¾	46¾
3 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	46½	46	46
1 Clev UnTerm 5½s 72	76½	76½	76½
5 Clev Un Term 5s 73	65¼	65¼	65¼
23 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	60¼	60	60
2 Col & So 4½s 80	25	25	25
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	93½	93½	93½
36 Columbia G 5s 1961	89	88½	89
1 ComlMack inc 69ww	58	58	58
1 Conn Rly Pow 3¾s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 Con Edis 3½s 46	103	102⅞	103
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105½	105½
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
9 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	103¾	103¾
5 Cuba No Ry5½s42rct	27½	27½	27½
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	96¾	96¾	96¾
38 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105¼	105¼	105⅜
31 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	57½	57¼	57¼
110 D&R G 4s 36	21¾	21½	21⅝
31 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	33¼	33⅜	33¼
17 D&RG West 5s 78	18⅞	18¾	18¾
1 Det Ed 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	24⅛	23½	24⅛
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110	110	110
2 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	103	103	103
11 Erie 4½s 2015	55¾	55½	55½
10 Erie 4s 95	83½	82⅝	83
15 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99¼	99⅛	99¼
5 Food Mach 3s 56	102½	102½	102½
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98¾	98½	98¾
5 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	19	18	18
9 Goodrich24¼s 56	107¼	106½	107¼
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103½	103¼	103½
8 Gt Nor 5s 73	93	82¼	93
14 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	85	84¾	84¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	84	84	84
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	109	109	109
34 Gt Nor 4s 46G	99¼	99⅛	99½
5 Gt Nor 4s 46H	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
37 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77	76½	77
9 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	55	55	55
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41¾	41¾	41¾
20 Hud&Man rfg 6s 57	47	46¾	46¾
7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	19½	19½	19½
11 Il Cen 3½s 52	44	43¾	44
6 Il Cen 4s 52	53½	53¼	53½
17 Ill Cen 4s 53	48½	48¼	48½
29 Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	48½	48	48¼
22 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43	42¾	43
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	57½	57½	57½
1 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	48	48	48
2 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	48½	48½	48½
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	62½	62½	62½
34 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	47¾	47¾	47¾
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43⅛	43½	43½
50 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	7⅛	7	7
7 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	25½	25¼	25¼
29 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	41	39½	41
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103	103
25 Inut T&T 4½s 52	64	64	64
30 Int T&T 5s 55	67¼	67	67
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	46½	46½	46½
1 Jones&LghSt4½s 61	94	94	94
11 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	64½	64⅛	64½
3 KC South 5s 50	70¾	70½	70½
4 K C South 4s 60	109½	109⅛	109⅛
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1 Lac Gas 5s 45	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Lautaro Nit inc 75	52	52	52
1 Leh&N Eng 4s 65A	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
10 Leh&N Y 4s 45	87	87	87
9 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78¼	78	78¼
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45	44	45
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	53	53	53
19 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	37	36¾	36¾
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 streg	34½	34½	34½
46 Leh VXal 4½s 2003 st	34½	34	34
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	32½	32½	32½
31 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31⅞	31½	31½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	55½	55½	55½
5 Liggett&M 7s 44	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	98¾	98¾	98¾
6 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	79¾	79½	79¾
1 Lour & N 5s 2003B	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
7 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85¼	85⅛	85¼
7 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48	47½	47½
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	57¾	57¾	57¾
10 MSP&SSMarie 5s 48	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	16½	16½	16½
30 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16½	16⅜	16⅜
107 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	41½	41	41½
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	19½	19½	19½
14 M-K-T 4½s 78	36½	36½	36½
31 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42	41⅜	42
43 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	34½	34¼	34½
151 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	67⅛	65⅜	65⅜
12 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	36¼	36¼	36¼
64 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	36¼	36	36¼
15 Mo Pac 5s 77 ctf	35¾	35¾	35¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	36½	36½	36½
15 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	36¼	36¼	36¼
137 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	12	11¾	11⅞
8 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	93	93	93
15 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 55	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104	103⅞	103⅞
2 Montreal Tr 3s 51	89	89	89
3 Mor & Essex 3s 55	36	35½	36
14 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32¼	32	32
8 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	38	37⅝	37⅝
8 NashCha&StL 4s 78	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103½	103½	103½
5 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	73	73	73
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	81	80½	81
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	52¾	52¾	52¾
50 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53½	53	53
44 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48½	48	48
3 NYC cn 4s 98	52¾	52⅝	52¾
5 NYC 3¾s 46	99½	99½	99½
10 NYC cv 3¼s 52	67½	67⅜	67⅜
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49¾	48¾	49
3 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	78	78	78
74 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	64¾	64⅝	64¾
2 NY Connect 3½s 65	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	65¾	65	65
15 NY & El H&P 4s 49	111½	111½	111½
15 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	56⅞	56½	56½
12 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39	38½	39
5 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	50	50	50
9 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37¼	37¼	37¼
22 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	73⅜	7¼	73⅜
1 NY Ry 6s 55 ct	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NY S&W gen 5s 40	11½	11½	11½
3 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	30¼	29⅝	30¼
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66¾	66¾
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55¼	55¼	55¼
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	51	51	51
12 Nor Pac 4s 97	73½	72⅞	73½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	42	42
24 Ogden&L Chs 4s 48	13	12½	12½
15 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Pac G&E 3s 71	103	103	103
3 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111	111	111
6 Pac G&E 4s 64	112	111¾	111¾
15 Para Pict 4s 56	101½	101½	101½
5 Parmalee T 6s 44	59	58¾	59
6 Pen Co 4s 63	101½	101¼	101¼
4 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	98¾	98¾	98¾
9 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107	106⅞	106⅞
9 Pen RR gen 6s 68	108½	108⅜	108⅜
14 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102½	102	102½
16 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89⅞	89⅜	89¾
12 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96½	96⅛	96¼
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	96½	96½	96½
10 Pen RR 3¼s 52	91⅞	91¼	91¼
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
9 Phila Co 4¼s 61	97½	97	97½
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111	111	111
16 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9¼	9	9
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	36¾	36¾	36¾
28 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	20½	20⅜	20½
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105	105	105

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	95½	95	95
9 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	55½	55⅝	55½
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	56	56	56
4 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
2 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s68	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Ready 4½s 97 A	79¼	78¾	79¼
1 Ready 4½s 97 B	78½	78½	78½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	89	89	89
4 Rem Rand 3½s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
17 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	50½	50	50½
5 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	11½	11⅛	11⅛
8 Rutland Can 4s 49	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20 StL IM&S4sR&G 33	78	78	78
10 StL SF 5s 50B	20½	20½	20½
119 StL SF 4½s 78	20¼	20	20¼
2 StL SF 4½s 78 ct st	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
16 StL SF 4s 50A	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
6 StL SW rfg 5s 90	27½	27¼	27¼
21 StL SW 1st 4s 89	86½	86¼	96¼
152 Seab AL cn 6s 45	15⅝	15	15⅜
7 Schenley Dist 4s 52	104¼	104	104¼
36 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	14½	14⅛	14½
2 Sea AL aj 5s 49	5	5	5
95 Sea AL 4s 50 st	29¼	28	29¼
4 Sea AL 4s 50 unst	28	28	28
144 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	15½	14⅞	15⅜
33 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	14¼	14	14¼
20 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107¾	107½	107½
32 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53½	53¼	53⅜
34 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¾	52½	52½
12 So Pac 4½s 69	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
58 So Pac rfg 4s 55	70⅞	70⅜	70⅞
6 So Pac clt 4s 49	73	73	73
55 So Pac 3¾s 46	94	93¾	94
33 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55½	55	55
6 So Pac SF Ter 4s 50	87⅞	87½	87½
3 South Ry 6½s 56	88	88	88
6 South Ry cn 5s 94	92¼	92	92¼
7 South Ry gen 4s 56	69½	69½	69½
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	89½	89½	89½
11 Spok Int 4½s2013A	41¾	41¾	41¾
9 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102¼	102	102¼
3 Superior Oil 3½s 56	104½	104½	104½
5 T C I&RR 5s 51	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
2 T RR A St L 4s 53	111	111	111
23 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
6 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	102	102	102
10 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	68¼	68	68¼
3 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	67½	67½	67½
33 Third Ave aj 5s 60	22¼	22	22
9 Third Ave 4s 60	64½	64	64½
3 Un El Mo 3½s 71	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	95	95	95
20 Unit Drug 5s 53	99⅞	99¼	99⅞
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	98½	98½	98½
2 Va Elc&Pow 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
87 Wabash 4½s 91	35¼	34¾	35
37 Wabash 4s 81	45	44½	45
7 Wabash 4s 71	83½	83⅜	83½
3 Warner Bros 6s 48	104	104	104
39 Westn Md 4s 52	86	84⅞	86
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	37½	37½	37½
35 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	37	36⅞	37
4 Western Un 5s 51	87¾	87⅝	87¾
15 Western Un 5s 60	84½	84¼	84½
20 Western Un 4½s 50	85⅜	85⅝	85¾
5 West El & Mfg 2¼s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	90¼	90¼	90¼
3 Wilson & Co cv 3¾s 47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
20 Wis Cen 4s 49	49¼	49	49
10 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	15⅜	15	15⅜
2 oung S&T 3¼s 60	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞

Foreign Bonds

1 Antwerp 5s 58	42½	42½	42½
13 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	80½	80	80
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	81	81	81
2 Australia 5s 57	85	85	85
2 Australia 4½s 56	82⅛	82	82⅛
10 Brazil 6½s 26-57	35	35	35
5 Brazil 8½s 27-57	35	35	35
2 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	35	35	35
2 Buen A 3s 84	51½	51½	51½
29 Buen A 4⅜s 77	72	72	72
30 Canada 5s 52	100⅞	100¾	100¾
1 Canada 3s 68	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Canada 3s 67	97½	97½	97½
20 Chile MtBk6¾s 61asd	18½	18	18½
32 CtileMtBk6½s57asd	18¾	18	18¾
20 ChileMtgBk6s61asd	18½	18	18½
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 52	18½	18¼	18½
8 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	18½	18	18½
5 Chile 7s 42 asd	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
11 Chile 6s 60 asd	19¾	19¼	19¾
25 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	20	19½	20
16 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	19½	19	19½
35 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	19½	19⅜	19½
3 Chile 6s 62 asd	19¾	19⅜	19¾
12 Chile 6s 63 asd	19⅞	19½	19⅞
2 Cuba 4½s 77	73½	73½	73½
5 Minas Ger 6½s 58	18¼	18¼	18¼
4 Minas Ger 6½s 59	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
3 N Sou Wales 5s 58	85	85	85
1 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
9 Pernambuco 7s 47	15	15	15
1 Peru 7s 59	13¼	13¼	13¼
36 Peru 1st 6s 60	13½	13⅛	13½
18 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13½	13½	13½
7 Rio Gr du Sul 8s 46	20	20	20
5 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64	78	78	78
1 Urug aj 3¾s 4s1¼s79	66	66	66
1 Urug 4¼s 4½s 78	66	66	66

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 5,160,500; previous day, 10,310,500; week ago, 11,929,000; year ago, 8,228500; two years ago 14,159,200; Jan. 1 to date, 27,686,000; year ago, 34,689,550; two years ago, 49,541,850.

Eastern Utilities Net Lower

Eastern Utilities Associates reports for the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1942, consolidated net income of $1,436,415 after all charges. This compares with $1,648,288 for the like period of 1941. The Holding Association net income for the twelve months' period was $1,259,225 or $414,175 below that of the 1941 period.

A. O. Smith Corp. Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—A. O. Smith Corp., peace-time makers of automobile frames and other equipment, reported for the quarter ended Oct. 31 net profit of $1,421,617, equal to $2.86 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $1,382,688, or $2.78 a share, in the like period of 1941.

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(Continued from previous page

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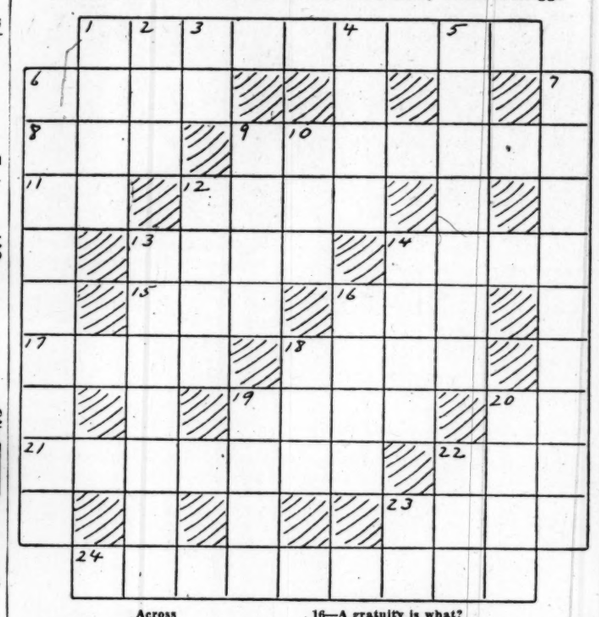
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the bumboat woman in "H. M. S. Pinafore" called?
6—What flower was dedicated to Aphrodite?
8—What would you call a female Corriedale?
9—What character in "The Mikado" holds a ludicrous number of incongruous public offices?
11—Milliliter (abbr.).
12—"The —— of perfection."
13—What cereal grass is widely cultivated on wet land in warm climates?
14—What is a delicate filament, as of a cobweb?
15—What is the dark fluid secreted by a cuttlefish?
16—A gratuity is what?
17—What English queen was last of the Stuart sovereigns?
18—The threshold is what?
19—What is superlative of "well"?
20—What State of U. S. is divided into two parts known as the Eastern and Western Shores (abbr.)?
21—Who was the woman beloved by Samson?
22—What is an anaconda?
23—What is Don Pedro's singing voice in "Don Giovanni"?
24—Bud Abbott and Lou Costello are what?

Down

1—What is hollow part of a spoon?
2—To employ.
3—Symbol for tellurium is what?
4—What is a chess piece moving parallel to sides of board across any number of unoccupied squares?
5—Who is a sprite in Pope's "Rape of the Lock"?
6—No artist is said to have painted his own portrait so often as did what painter?
7—What is Antonia's surname in Willa Cather's "My Antonia"?
9—What is a plectrum, as for a stringed instrument?
10—Single unit.
12—Red deal comes from what tree?
13—Who was rival of Orlando in his love for Angelica in "Orlando Furioso"?
14—Legend ascribes invention of what fabric to Saint Clement?
16—The cormorant has been trained by man to do what for him?
18—Ocean.
19—What is the color of Bengal fire?
20—What plant often carpets the ground or upholsters old logs?
22—What is a public proclamation or edict?
23—Symbol for barium.

Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements

A Verse for Today . . .

He discovereth deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out to light the shadow of death.—JOB. 12:22

Words of Current Interest

Cavil—*Kav'-il* (*a* and *i* short). By Webster's second choice, the sound of *i* may be omitted entirely —*kav'-'l*.

"Frivolous objection" is an Oxford Dictionary phrase defining the word. A common modern use is "without cavil," or some equivalent locution. An instance of an English derivative advancing a notch or two in force beyond the original Latin (*cavilla*, "a quibble").

Nain (Luke 7:11)—*Na'-in* (*a* long, *i* short).

The place where the widow's son was restored to life is exactly known. Holy Land map makers mark it a little way south of Nazareth. But archaeologists describe it as chiefly ruins today.

Pavilion (Ps. 27:5)—*Pa-vil'-yun* (*a* as in *sofa*, *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

A word of Latin source that goes through divers experiences of spelling after its appearance in English in the thirteenth century, finally settling down to the phonetic form it now bears. It means at the outset nothing more than "a tent," though a tent of regal rather than common type. It may have been chosen by the old Bible translators for the passage in Ps. 27:5 because of its musical sound and its dignified feudal associations. An American Translation keeps "pavilion" in the first half of the verse, and has "tent," instead of "tabernacle," in the second half. Ferrar Fenton reads: "He concealed me in His Tent." The Hebrew word of the original text can stand for almost any sort of shelter, even to a "hut" or "den."

Phantasm—*Fan'-taz-'m* (both *a*'s short).

Freely used to denote a deceptive fancy of whatever sort. Active in English from the thirteenth century. Formerly spelled with initial *f*. Initial *ph* recognizes the Greek origin of the word. Modern reformed spelling would revive the *f*. American tendency of talk is toward a rather firm short *a* in the second syllable and toward an equalization of stress on the two syllables.

Tabernacle (Ps. 27:5)—*Tab'-er-nak'-'l* (both *a*'s short, *e* as in maker). Webster's places the main stress on the first syllable, with a secondary stress on the third; and the vowel of the third syllable can hardly have a full value of short *a* without slight stress. Minus stress altogether, the *a* becomes much obscured. But English-speaking peoples and communities show variations of habit in just such a matter as this, and no rigorous rule can be set.

The word of the original language in this passage means "tent" in a rather strict sense; a place of abode evident to the eye, rather than a refuge hidden from view. The Hebrew word is of frequent occurrence in the Old Testament books, and "tabernacle" is a regular Authorized equivalent, coming down from Wycliffe. The English word retains Biblical and ecclesiastical connotations right through the decades. A good deal used figuratively. Derives from the Latin *tabernaculum*, Caesar's military term for "tent," or whatever his soldiers' camping equipment may have been.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Artillery Shells Are Said to "Go to Sleep" in Flight?

Most of us are familiar with the fact that a rapidly spinning top will "go to sleep," that is, will remain steadily vertical, and that as the top slows down, however, it will develop a growing wobble until it finally flops over on its side.

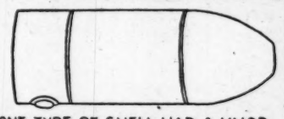
Rifling (spiral grooves on the bore of big guns) imparts a terrific spin to artillery shells. This spin causes the shells to go to sleep, like a top, while they are in flight. This gives the shell much greater range and accuracy than one which spins so slowly as to wobble in flight like a slow-spinning top. And one would not need to be an ordnance expert to see that a wobbling shell or one that lobbed along, hurtling end over end in the air, would have far less range and be much less accurate than if it flew steadily point first.

Rifling was not always used in cannon. The older "smooth bore" pieces fired round shot, which lost their initial velocity so rapidly that by the time they had traveled about a mile, their striking velocity was only a third of the muzzle velocity.

Rifling, however, made possible the use of cylindrical shells which, traveling point first, greatly increased range and accuracy. Such shells also could have heads especially designed to reduce air resistance, and (being heavier than round shot for a gun of given bore) they had a greater striking velocity for a given muzzle velocity.

The successful rifling of cannon began about the middle of the nineteenth century, and immediately brought about a need for another invention—breech loading.

Previously the cannon had been muzzle-loaders, but the difficulty of ramming a tight-fitting projectile down a spirally-grooved barrel made imperative the devising



ONE TYPE OF SHELL HAD A KNOB WHICH FIT IN THE RIFLING GROOVE—

of some means of putting the shell in at the other end of the gun.

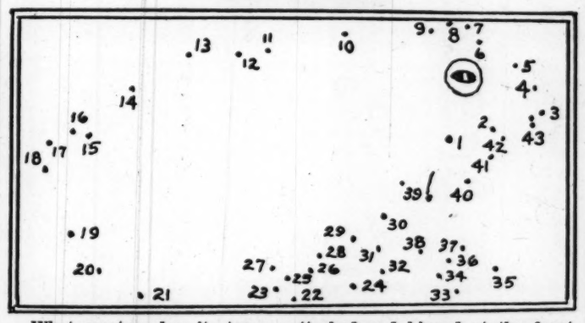
The very early breech loading guns gave so much trouble that the British reverted to smooth bore cannon from 1864 to 1880, but during the latter year an improved breech loading mechanism was adopted and the muzzle-loaders were abandoned permanently.

W. F. Keasbey

Original Three

The only farm animals native to the Americas are the llama, the alpaca and the turkey; all the rest have been imported.

Dot Puzzle



What creature has its tongue attached and hinged at the front instead of the back? Connect the numbered dots in order for the solution.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"Stop complaining! We cut our light bill down 87 cents last month!"

In Lighter Vein

Problems of Rationing

Waiter to Manager of Restaurant: "Now what shall we do? The Inspector who comes to see that we don't serve too much for our rations is dining with the official who comes to see that we don't serve too little for our cover charge."—Punch ©.

News From Germany

Reports leaking out of Germany tell us that Hitler is in a terrible temper these days. It is said to be all his assistants can do to keep him supplied with chewing rugs.—The New Yorker.

Free Enterprise

It seems that itinerant salesmen, what's left of them, have adopted a new line that's in keeping with the times. "I'm selling these things from door to door because I am one of the last strongholds of free enterprise," one of them says as he firmly edges his foot into the doorway.

NEWS ITEM— CANBERRA - *Australian Cabinet puts ban on hiring domestic servants.*

QUIT GRUMBLING — YOU VOTED FOR THE BAN
SORT OF FUN HAVING NO SERVANTS AROUND
SHE'S DOING RIGHT WELL FOR FIRST DAY
NO MORE HIRING DOMESTICS, DARLING, SO I BORROWED THESE FROM A NEW GUINEA CHIEF
?!
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Until It Snows Again*

By Le Pelley

HMPFF — HARDLY ENOUGH SNOW FOR ANYTHING —
JUST ENOUGH TO MAKE ONE OR TWO...
SNOWBALLS...
SLOOOSH
WELL.. MIGHT AS WELL MAKE THAT ONE OR TWO..!

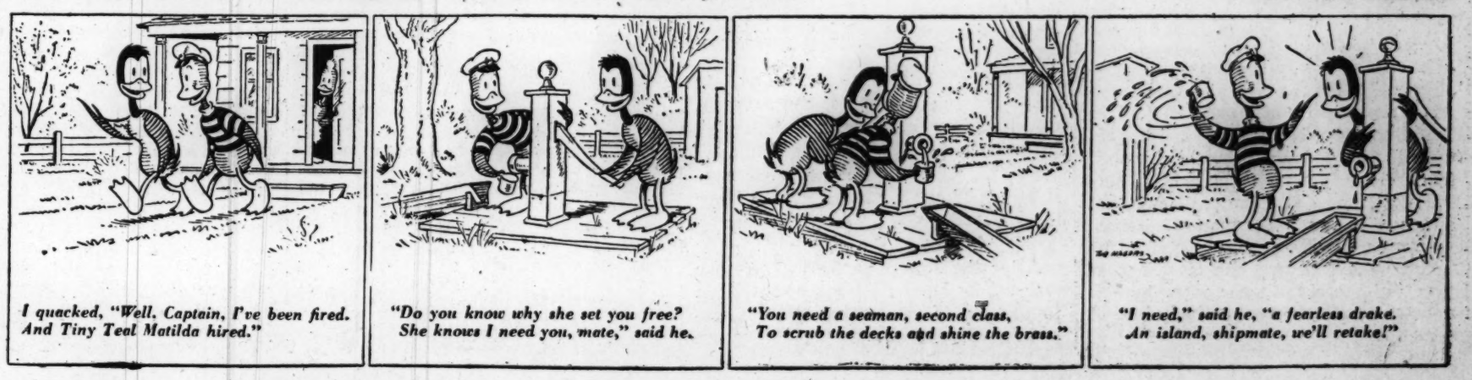
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Joan Especially!*

By Rodgers

Just before school let out this afternoon it began to snow—
"Hurm," I thought, as I set out to meet the Boss—
"I might just as well take this along with me."
So I did—
And boy! Did I make a hit! Especially with Joan!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sounds Like a Military Secret*

By The Hagers



I quacked, "Well, Captain, I've been fired. And Tiny Teal Matilda hired."

"Do you know why she set you free? She knows I need you, mate," said he.

"You need a seaman, second class, To scrub the decks and shine the brass."

"I need," said he, "a fearless drake. An island, shipmate, we'll retake!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Opportunity of Congress

A Democrat remarked the other day that the Republicans hadn't yet awakened to the fact they won the last election, and must now assume more responsibility for conduct of affairs at home and abroad. This is partly true. A decade in which they have perforce done more carping than leading has left the Grand Old Party with an attitude that now needs thrusting aside.

Republicans do not have a party majority in the Seventy-eighth Congress just convening, but their position is such that they will bear much responsibility for its actions. By combining with anti-New Deal Democrats they can, if they care to, block the President.

The restoration of a closer balance could prove useful. If leadership on both sides can raise its sights above the partisan to national needs, some constructive legislation logically should result. But if the more equal division of responsibility results only in bickerings and stalemates great harm to the war effort, and to the prestige of Congress, may ensue. So, assumption of power by the Republicans carries with it important concomitants.

Whether the Republicans have come abreast of the times in international thinking and acting will be shown in their stand on renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act. It would be harmful in largest measure to postwar peace prospects to abrogate this forward step.

The American people do not like the merely negative. It is seldom helpful to criticize unless a constructive corrective is offered. If the Republicans have a sound tax program they must advance it. If not, they must cooperatively work through the Ways and Means Committee—on which their leader, Mr. Martin, is seeking 11 to 14 representation—to bring out a sound wartime tax measure.

It is the responsibility of Congress, and of the Republicans as a resurgent part of that Congress, to work out a bill removing some of the extralegal features of the present authority under which manpower is administered. There is a growing feeling that indirect steps are not sufficiently forthright to deal with a critical war situation in which it may become necessary to freeze men to certain jobs, to move others from one producing center to another.

Congress must deal with the farm problem, and not—as in past years—by handing out largess, but by acting to stabilize sensible prices and logically to protect the skilled farm hands.

Such actions would be helpful to the Executive Department, which needs to focus on management of the war rather than formulation of policies.

The people will look to Congress for investigation of various troublesome phases of the war effort, such as the Eastern oil shortage. Reports from the Truman and Tolan Committees should continue to be of service.

The Seventy-eighth Congress has a bright opportunity to regain for the National Legislature its traditional place as the central policy-forming agency. If it can do this without becoming an obstruction to the Administration in its conduct of the war, Congress will earn the esteem and gratitude of all Americans.

George Washington Carver

Two things about George Washington Carver "men of the world" never understood: Materially minded physical scientists were at times exasperated because he attributed his marvelous discoveries in the laboratories to divine inspiration, and many businessmen were at loss to comprehend why he gave all his formulae to the world and never took a cent of profit for himself. But others—many others—understood, and appreciated and loved him. And the world will long remember this man who was born a slave not only because he arose above his environment, but because of his gifts to civilization.

George Washington Carver did not let the fact that a Northern college refused to admit him as a student deter him from gaining an education. If that ever embittered him in the slightest, he did not show it. And he won his way to great honors and gained the respect of his neighbors in the South where—although he could never eat in the same restaurant with white people or sit in the same part of a theater—white men, even if they did not know him, would instinctively get up to give him their seat in a bus (the only carrier not strictly Jim Crow). No man of his time, white or black, ever did more for Southern agriculture, and few Negroes ever did more for their race, though none of his efforts were actively in that direction.

Whose Umbrella Is Yours?

Production of umbrellas becomes limited; it will not be so easy, when rain unexpectedly and impartially falls, to step into some near-by repository and buy a one-dollar umbrella. Manufacturers who have been wont to combine beauty and utility, plain umbrellas for plain people and de luxe for the choosy, are cribbed, cabined, and confined to one type of umbrella for men and two for women. Owners are advised how to make their umbrellas last. Wise owners will watch their umbrellas. If loaned to a friend, the transaction should be recorded—date, name and address—and put where the umbrella used to be kept.

This is the latest episode in a long history. A thoughtful and informed mind will recall Egyptian Pharaohs whose umbrellas were carried for them by slaves. No contemporary could have imagined Pharaoh carrying his own umbrella. In ancient Rome aristocratic Romans sat in the shade of their umbrellas to watch performances in roofless amphitheaters. Then as now the umbrella ingeniously opened and shut, but was regarded as a happy protection against the sun rather than rain. There was no plain umbrella for plain people; the one-dollar umbrella is a symbol of democracy.

For practical purposes the genius of man has patiently improved the umbrella. One sees what umbrellas used to be like in the advertisement of an English manufacturer who, about 150 years ago, made "all kinds of common umbrellas prepared in a particular way, that will never stick together." The need now is to make the umbrellas we have stick together for the duration.

The Kerosene Shortage

The arrangements that Governor Saltonstall and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety have made for the evacuation and shelter of families unable to obtain heating oil bring home with grimmest clarity the seriousness of the shortage. It is especially unfortunate that the most acute situation should develop in kerosene, used by so many of limited means for combined heating and cooking purposes.

These people, lacking resources for purchase of other types of heaters, if, indeed, such are available, must depend upon the daily small-quantity deliveries of neighborhood peddlers. Few of these peddlers have reserve storage facilities; they are dependent upon the daily flow from their wholesalers who are, in turn, now running on what is funneled to them from the arriving tank cars. A sudden cold spell, an insufficient shipment, a train breakdown, any such untoward circumstance, dislocates the precarious balance. Thus, the need for public shelter is hourly imminent.

This being so, the question inevitably arises whether amusement places and certain other not absolutely essential oil users should not be closed for the period of the emergency. The wisdom of convoying tanker shipments must be weighed.

But official action is not all. Suburbanites, secure in the reports that their number two fuel oil is still available, may translate their feelings of sympathy for their less fortunate neighbors into practical terms by undertaking the expense and inconvenience of converting to coal, thus releasing tank-car space for kerosene. It is estimated that one-half of the homes in the East using oil still can convert to coal. Ending the oil shortage is perhaps more in their hands than in the hands of officials who get the blame.

Those who drive their cars needlessly should look at the pictures of the cold children and recall that kerosene can be shipped in the tank cars used to haul gasoline. It is difficult to issue blanket gasoline restrictions that will not injure the war effort. War workers must get to their jobs, cars require a minimum of service to keep tires, batteries, and motors from deteriorating.

What each individual can do to alleviate the present situation is a matter he can best determine himself, but the gravity of the need suggests that a decision in favor of humanity and democracy had better be made soon.

Don't misinterpret "Hoosier" to mean persons of no great consequence. Consider, for instance, the following Indianians in Washington: Paul V. McNutt, Claude Wickard, General Hershey, Elmer Davis, and Byron Price for a starter.

After the American Nation gets the war off its hands, it may settle down to the job of preventing the ever-recurring Ohio River floods.

Our Readers Say—

The Mails Still Get Through

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We didn't send any Christmas cards this year. It seemed that the postman would have enough to do.

We felt comfortably patriotic about it until two days before Christmas. An over-burdened high-school lad made his way up to our front door. Through the letter drop he deposited two long, heavy envelopes.

The first was the Massachusetts State Income Tax blank for 1943—complete with duplicate and instruction slip.

The second was an elaborate advertisement from the U. S. Treasury Department for war bonds and stamps.

The mails must go through! Q. C.
Dedham, Mass.

British Labor Influences Laws

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an article in The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Strout writes: "British Conservatives . . . are to the Left of the New Deal in some respects, and the party is responsible for confiscatory income taxes, rationing and many other wartime moves towards equalitarian objectives."

This statement, made without qualification, is incorrect. It is true that the Tory party has a large majority of seats in the House but it has a very small majority of votes in the country. At the last General Election 51 per cent of the electorate voted for the Tory Government and 49 per cent against it. The great bulk of this large minority was composed of Labor voters.

It was without doubt these figures as well as the need to have a united nation behind him that led Mr. Churchill to include in his Cabinet so large a number of Labor leaders. The names of Mr. Alexander, Mr. Attlee, Mr. Bevin, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Herbert Morrison will be familiar to American readers.

Since high taxation on large incomes, rationing of essential commodities and extension of the social services have been for long part of the Labor Party's programme and have all been resolutely opposed by a large part of the Tory party, we are justified in assuming that pressure from the Labor members of the Government had more than a little to do with the passing of the legislation to which Mr. Strout refers.

London W. S. KENNEDY

"Morale and Farm Labor"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent letter titled "Morale and Farm Labor" certainly expresses the correct way "to enlist farm labor subject to draft from 18 to 38, giving them a uniform or some recognition, so that they are above question and are given the recognition due for producing food which is to help, 'win the war and write the Peace.'"

For example, we have friends that live on a ranch near here that produce sheep, turkeys, and chickens. They have three sons, aged 18, 20, 22. Two are students at the University, the other at the Agriculture College. One of the sons has quit college to help his father on the ranch (as labor is almost impossible to obtain) but the other two are being compelled to do the same thing. Their studies have to be dropped, and the ranch hours are long and hard. Yet they are subject to question as to why they are not in uniform, although they desire to serve their country in the place where they will do the most good. I believe this example could be multiplied many times throughout the country.

MRS. J. B. ERICKSON
Roseville, Calif.

Sermon on the Mount

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our great daily paper is not only a daily paper, but an educator. That page with the entire Sermon on the Mount was a wonderful gift. If everyone would read, ponder, and practice it as much as possible, we would have no war and no need of peace plan, for it is all in there.

M. SCHENKER
Willimantic, Conn.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

And the Caucasus Still Far Away

On Catching a Runaway Heifer

A Dispatch From the Farm

It sometimes takes very little to amuse us country bumpkins, and we still laugh when a man opines that a heifer calf is better than none at all. But this afternoon we weren't quite so sure, and most of us wished we were dealing with none at all. Fred's heifer went up into the pasture. This is no time of year for a cow to go to grass, and that will give you an idea of how much a cow knows.

Fred turned his cows out to water, and as the weather was on the offensive, most of them soon went back into the barn. While Fred was taking a bucket of water to the bull, one heifer stuck her nose up in the air and got wind of something that seemed to demand her attention. When Fred counted noses, she was missing. Since the only place she could go was up the pasture lane, Fred called to his wife, "Get the kids; we've got to catch the heifer."

* * *

I suppose other rural cries are more pregnant with meaning, such as "The house is on fire!" or "Grampie's in the well!" but for all-'round, run-of-the-mill excitement the need of catching a heifer serves very well. Someone wrote once, "Go and catch a falling star," as if that were the height of futile effort, but ordinarily we'd rather snag a clutch of comets than chase a heifer.

Funny thing is I've never known anyone to catch one. The chase usually ends in one of two ways: (1) the heifer goes back to the barn by herself, or (2) she suddenly braces all four feet unexpectedly and rubs her nose lovingly and knowingly on your arm while you halter her spiritedly. Just which method Fred's heifer would choose would be known presently.

The meatman told me about it. He drove into the yard to let us know he was out of everything but salt pork and frankfurters, and said the Brownes were all up in the pasture chasing a heifer. I hurried over. Spread out in a long line was the party of the second part: Fred, his wife, their three children, Uncle Orren, and Aunt Missy, a boy that lives there to help with chores, Fred's mother, and the hired man up at Winter-smith's. They were advancing steadily upon a clump of junipers, Fred holding an empty halter and everybody calling, "Co boss! co boss!" in such a scene as a skilled dramatist might essay for a comic opera. I almost expected the heifer to lift her head from the bushes and sing a bass solo while everybody joined hands and danced.

Any planned effort at cajoling the heifer is a waste of time. Actually, the group might just as well have been down at the barn picking over beans for all the good they'd do. Heifers at large have a mind of their own—which is the same as saying they have no mind at all. No man can look at a cow and tell when she will run, where she will run, or how far she will run. They are the creatures who stand still while the motorist approaches, and just as the automobile is about to pass they step in front of it. Any farmer knows a cow will always do the unexpected. But, if one works on the Dupin principle, so much admired by Mr. Poe, and makes a policy of reverse-obvious, the cow will still do the unexpected.

* * *

Just why a group of people should expect to catch a cow by advancing toward her in chorus is past understanding—but it's really about the only thing to be done. One feels one ought to do something. The humane officers speak sharply to people who leave heifers out on cold nights, and no proper farmer would sleep well if he did. But there is much to be said for Uncle Orren's unprincipled comment, "Aw, leave her be. The fool'll come in when she's ready—and not until." She didn't disappoint him.

The details of the chase would be lengthy. The heifer bounded from the junipers, nearly bowled over Uncle Orren, and fled toward the far end of the pasture like a man missing a train. Every time the posse closed in, she closed out. And then she grew suddenly docile and walked calmly back to the barn and into her stall, completely ignoring numerous remarks about her behavior. We had late suppers, but were in good appetie.

Many times my city friends inquire what we ever do out here in the country for excitement.

JOHN GOULD

The Bookshelf

Dunant of Red Cross Restudied

HENRI DUNANT, by Fernand Gigon (Zurich: Rascher), is based on new material about the founder of the Red Cross, discovered by the author in the University of Geneva.

The papers relate particularly to Dunant's later years, especially to the ten years from 1877 to 1887, which Dunant spent in poverty and which have been hitherto veiled in obscurity. Gigon is also able to give us much that is of interest concerning Dunant's younger days in Genevese patrician society, including his meeting in 1853, when he was twenty-five years old, with the American writer, Harriet Beecher Stowe, in a Geneva drawing room, a meeting that had much influence on his subsequent career.

* * *

In vivid passages the author recounts Dunant's further experiences, which came to a dramatic peak in 1859 on the battlefield of Solferino. As an ordinary tourist, Dunant arrived on June 24, 1859, at the small north Italian town of Castiglione, situated in the center of the battles waged around Solferino. After the main battle, which was remarkable for the number of casualties, and which decided the campaign in Napoleon III's favor, Castiglione was the chief place to which the wounded were taken.

The care that could be given them, however, was wholly inadequate. Available accommodations were insufficient to receive the wounded.

Then Dunant stepped in to help. With a few women of Castiglione he improvised a voluntary nursing service, which was soon joined by several other foreign tourists who happened to be in the town. Dunant himself cared for more than 1,000 wounded. As "The Man in White," a name given him by the wounded men on account of his light-colored tourist clothes, he lived thereafter in the memory of his grateful wards.

* * *

Dunant saw to it that all wounded, irrespective of nationality, received the same care. "All are brothers," he cried when he saw some Italians behaving uncivilly toward some wounded Austrians. Further, Dunant succeeded, by sending reports from the theater of war to his friends in Geneva, in obtaining considerable support for his work in aid of the wounded.

After his return from Italy to Geneva he worked on a book entitled "Un Souvenir de Solferino." When it appeared in 1862, it had a shattering effect on the consciences of Europe's leaders by its exposé of the sufferings of the wounded. The success of the book paved the way for Dunant's further exertions. In 1864 these were crowned by the concluding of the "Geneva Convention," along with the founding of the Red Cross.

Further on, the author pictures the downswing brought about by Dunant's financial difficulties, and then, in the last period of his life, the gradual rehabilitation of the great idealist. "Dunant's life," Gigon remarks, "led through worlds of light and darkness. He was a man empowered by passionate faith and enthusiasm, a man who devoted himself to the noblest humanitarianism of the nineteenth century, yet at the same time a man full of unrest and bitterness, often despairing and dissatisfied, a man full of vigor, with his ups and downs, strengths and weaknesses. The course of his life led him first to the courts of Europe, later to fame. The life of Dunant exemplifies the fact that faith can remove mountains."

W. R.

The Wide Horizon

A Dividend of Democracy

By Josephine Ripley

When a party of American parachute troops went charging into an Italian-held Tunisian village yelling, "Hi, Ho, Silver!" the Italians fled in utter confusion.

Describing the incident, the captain related that his men were approaching the town from two directions. One column, a little ahead of schedule, surprised and captured an Italian machine-gun position with the help of a few hand grenades.

The other column, eager to join the action, came tearing in shouting the Lone Ranger's call at the top of their lungs and upsetting the remaining Italians so thoroughly that they began shooting wildly in all directions.

Now this isn't just a funny story that proves nothing. It has real significance. And it's this: that spirit and spontaneity are a definite asset in fighting troops. Americans have that asset. It's the natural expression of free people.

It's the way men are when they can speak their minds, cast an independent vote; when little boys can boast that some day they'll be President, maybe, or even an engineer.

* * *

The men who made the "So Solly" flag had that spirit.

When a submarine flying an odd-looking flag came to base several weeks ago, everyone rubbed their eyes and looked again. Flying from an improvised staff was a new kind of banner.

Painted on it was a dodo, or "worry bird," with its eyes trained on eleven Japanese flags—eight merchant and three man-o'-war pennants—denoting the number of ships sunk by the submarine. At the bottom of the flag were the words, "So Solly."

It was the original handiwork of a grinning, bewhiskered crew back from an adventurous journey in enemy waters. They told of ships sunk right outside of Japanese harbors and of escapes from depth charges.

On Guadalcanal, American marines and soldiers, battling mud, rain, and Japs, had that spirit, too. They expressed it by rigging up a Christmas tree right there in the jungle. It would have done credit to any home in the United States, said the war correspondent who told about it.

Every kind of ingenuity had been used to make it look like the real thing. White paper and cotton was festooned all around it, with bits of red cloth for color. Many of the men had hung their home parcels unopened on the tree, he said.

During one of the naval battles between American and Japanese units in the Pacific, a Yankee pilot, forced to bail out, landed on the sea right in the middle of the action. There he was in his little rubber lifeboat, waving and cheering his ships on like a boy at a football game. He had that spirit, and there are thousands more like him.

* * *

Even as they laugh American young people can think seriously and work hard. Even in battle, as these incidents prove, theirs is a resilient spirit. It's not a thing born of desperation, a sort of back-to-the-wall bravado. It's a natural spontaneity—a sort of dividend of democracy.

This is not meant to imply that we're the only nation with a funny bone. Far from it. No one will ever forget the sturdy fiber of British humor and how it withstood the terrible hardships of the blitz. There was spirit for you, and it carried them through.

That's what will carry us through, spirit like that. We're fortunate, indeed, to have it in so great a measure, for we're going to need a lot of it this coming year—all of us.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Armament of Books

An interesting literary adaptation of the old maxim that the pen is mightier than the sword was provided the other day by President Roosevelt:

"Through books we have appraised our enemies and discovered our Allies. We have learned something of American valor in battle. We have, above all, come to understand better the kind of war we must fight and the kind of peace we must establish. . . . A war of ideas can no more be won without books than a naval war can be won without ships."

Books alone could not win the war, but they can prevent us from losing the postwar settlement. The American people . . . are deeply indebted to the authors and publishers who have been providing so many examples of penetrating international analysis and exposition.—*Trenton (N. J.) Times.*

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